REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,287.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 } Including FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* .....Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ... ,, 24
Three Months ,, ... ,, 14
One Month ,, ... ,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second do ..... ,, 2 8
Third do ..... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain C. A. WHITE, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

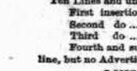
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



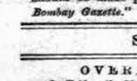
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.



THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

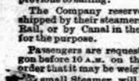
To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class .....Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd ,, ... ,, 300
To SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,500 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35	£18 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

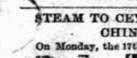
Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	24	8
Port Said	35	24	9
Alexandria	39	24	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay to

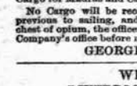
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st JULY 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CENTURION, Captain WIDDICOMB, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain WIDDICOMB will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DUNPHAILE CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain HILDER will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain Hilder, ship Dunphaile Castle.

Bombay, 11th June 1872.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BOEUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DON WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 10 lb. 80 inch.
2 ,, ditto 9 lb. 39 inch.
3 ,, Grey T. Cloth.
2 ,, Turkey Red Twist.
1 Case Turkey Red Muslin.
1 ,, Spanish Stripes.
5 ,, Turkey Red and Yellow Prints.

On account of the concerned, just landed, ex steamer Yeddo :—

20 Cases Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Public are CAUTIONED against RECEIVING or DISCOUNTING any CHEQUES DRAWN in my favour.

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor, Alexandra Hotel, Matheran.

NOTICE.—A SALE of EMPTY HOGSHEADS will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, and the two following days. The sale to commence at noon on each of the above days.

Conditions of Sale—Cash : and the lots to be removed on the conclusion of each day's sale.

W. T. KEAYS, Captain,
For the Exec. Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 14th June 1872.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BOTTLES 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., AND 11s.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—1872-73.

ANDREW CASSELS, Esq., *Chairman*.

FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | WM. PATTERSON, Esq.
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq. | LUDWIG WIESS, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER.
Sub-Manager—JAMES MACDONALD.
Secretary—WM. CHARLES MULLINS.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES ;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION ; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMERS "YEDDO" AND "XANTHO," A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

FRESH SALMON	per doz. Rs.	13 0
KIPPERED do.	,, ,,	22 0
FRESH HERRINGS	,, ,,	7 0
KIPPERED do.	,, ,,	13 0
HERRINGS A LA SARDINES, large	,, ,,	20 0
Do. do. small	,, ,,	13 0
MACKAREL in SAUCE	,, ,,	15 0
ANCHOVY PASTE	,, ,,	9 0
ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY, ½ Pints	,, ,,	9 0
YORKSHIRE GAME PIES	,, ,,	21 0
Do. PORK do.	,, ,,	15 0
VEAL and HAM do.	,, ,,	15 0
DUCK and GREEN PEAS	,, ,,	15 0
OX CHEEK	,, ,,	12 0
OX TONGUES	,, ,,	60 0
ROAST BEEF	,, ,,	13 0
STEWED RUMP STEAKS	,, ,,	15 0
HARRICOT MUTTON	,, ,,	13 0
IRISH STEW	,, ,,	12 0
LAMB and GREEN PEAS	,, ,,	14 0
STEWED VEAL	,, ,,	13 0
VEAL CUTLETS	,, ,,	15 0
VEAL and GREEN PEAS	,, ,,	14 0
FRENCH TRUFFLES	,, ,,	36 0
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, small	,, ,,	18 0
Do. do. large	,, ,,	28 0
OXFORD do. small	,, ,,	16 0
POTTED MEATS, assorted	,, ,,	8 8
VEGETABLES do.	,, ,,	8 0
ASPARAGUS	,, ,,	16 0
BACON, in tins	per lb.	1 4
CHEESE—HALF CHEDDER, in tins	,,	1 4
SOUPS, assorted	per doz.	9 0
TART FRUITS, assorted	,,	8 8
JAMS, assorted	,,	8 8
MARMALADES, assorted	,,	8 8
JELLIES, assorted	,,	9 8
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS	,,	21 0
TURKEY FIGS	,,	24 0
FRENCH PRUNES	,,	21 0
NORMANDY PIPPINS	,,	24 0
CANDIED ORANGE PEEL	,,	15 0
FRENCH OLIVES, ½ pints	,,	6 0
Do. CAPERS, do.	,,	6 0
WALNUT PICKLES, pints	,,	8 0
Do. do. quarts	,,	13 0
LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, large	,,	16 0
Do. do. do. small	,,	9 0
BEST DURHAM MUSTARD, large	,,	15 0
Do. do. do. small	,,	8 0
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR	,,	7 0
MACARONI	per tin of 4½ lbs.	3 8
VERMICELLI	,, ,,	3 8
SCOTCH OATMEAL	per doz.	9 0
TAPIOCA	,,	7 0
PEARL SAGO	,,	7 0
PEARL BARLEY	,,	9 0

N.B.—5 per Cent. Discount allowed for Cash Payments on large quantities.

For Special Price List apply to

J. NEUBERG.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Superfine wheat flour
Best sizing do } Fresh.
Sizing do }
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, & Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC WATER FILTERS,

Possess inexhaustible powers of rendering water

Absolutely pure.

No. 1, Cash Rs. 16-8, Credit Rs. 18-8 ; No. 2, Cash Rs. 24, Credit Rs. 27-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by CURLER, PALMER, & Co., just received ex Steamer "Xantho," in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

Dean Lane, Bombay, June 15, 1872.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL, a CARDING MASTER; also a SPINNING MASTER, or one who is qualified to conduct both duties. None need apply who cannot produce the most unexceptionable testimonials.

Applications, if accompanied by *Copies* of Certificates, will be received by

SORABSHAW DOSABHOY,
Secretary.

Girgaum, 15th June 1872.

PATENT WATCH KEYS
will fit any watch.

	Cash.	Credit.
Ivory, each	Rs. a. 1 4	Rs. a. 1 8
Ivory with Pen and Pencil	2 4	2 8
Gold	13 8	15 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious HOUSE on the Mount Road.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

TO LET.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water :—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom. { Ground Floor ..... Rs. 25 First Floor ..... ,, 35 Top Floor ..... ,, 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division :—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Prices of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity ..	..	Rs. 100	0 0
4 ,, ,,	..	,, 125	0 0
6 ,, ,,	..	,, 150	0 0
8 ,, ,,	..	,, 175	0 0
10 ,, ,,	..	,, 200	0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS, &c.

	Cash. Rs a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer ...	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, to fit the pocket, with enamelled dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0
AIR METER for Hospitals and Public Buildings.	55 0	60 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named..	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale...	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named..	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, Patent Rapid SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak ...	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named..	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club," pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch...	9 8	10 8
Do. do. do. 6 inch ...	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each ...	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12	to 65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

TREACHER & CO.'S "INTER-TROPICAL," expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India ...	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING ...	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage 18 0 20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a desirable means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

LIST of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED by Prison Labour, for SALE at H. M.'s COMMON JAIL of Bombay, Oomercarry, at the following REDUCED PRICES, viz :—

Table Cloths	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	Rs.	3 8 each.
Do.	6 ft. by 6 ft.	,,	4 0 do.
Do.	7 ft. by 7 ft.	,,	5 8 do.
Do.	9 ft. by 9 ft.	,,	9 0 do.
Table Napkins	15 in. by 15 in.	,,	1 8 per doz.
Do.	17 in. by 17 in.	,,	2 0 do.
Do.	20 in. by 20 in.	,,	2 8 do.
Do.	22 in. by 22 in.	,,	3 0 do.
Towels, Bathing	5 ft. by 3 ft.	,,	15 0 do.
Do. Medium size	4 ft. by 3 ft.	,,	12 0 do.
Do. Ordinary ,,	3 ft. by 3 ft.	,,	9 0 do.
Butlers' Towels with red border		,,	4 0 do.
Kitchen Towels with blue border		,,	3 0 do.

Fine Check and Stripe Cloth for Trowsers, 30 in. wide, at annas 9 per yard.
Ordinary do. do. for do. at annas 7 per yard.
Drill and Sheeting Cloths, at annas 7 per yard.
Stout Dungaree, 18 lb. per piece of 39 yards.

N. B.—Other descriptions of Cloth made to order.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply at the Jail Office.

H. M.'s Common Jail of Bombay, Oomercarry, 29th May 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by RAGOO SHAMJEE, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 11th instant, to TUESDAY, 25th instant, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1872. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain G. H. KENNEDY, 3rd N. I., is desired to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE.

J. F. CHAPMAN, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 11th June 1872.

BOMBAY STREET TRAMWAYS.—TENDERS for the concession of the right to lay down and work for a term of years TRAMWAYS in some of the main thoroughfares in the City of Bombay, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to the 1st December next. Tenderers are referred for plan of the thoroughfares, and for further particulars, to the Acting Executive Engineer.

J. B. PEILE,
7th June 1872. Acting Municipal Commissioner.

MUSICAL ART UNION OF INDIA.

SUBSCRIPTION—TWO RUPEES.

SUBSCRIBERS are entitled to SELECT the value of their Subscriptions in NEW MUSIC at the English Marked Price, and may realize without further outlay valuable prizes of Musical Instruments, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Musical Boxes, &c., &c.

Prospectuses, Lists of Music, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary.

ALLEYNE E. D. FARR,
Organist of Trinity Church, Bombay.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. ESSAW & SONS, Bohra Shookeepers in the Market near the New Cloth Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and vending a spurious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colours and appearance of the celebrated Vegetable Painkiller widely known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us, the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle impressed with the word "Davis."

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons,
Providence, R. I., U. S. America.

ONCE AGAIN. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Sung by SIMS REEVES at the Ballad Concerts with extraordinary success. Price 4s. "It is in every respect a gem, and will take its place among the best of modern lyrics."—*Standard Times*. "In sentiment, melody, and general treatment, it belongs to the cream of its order."—*Musical World*.

SALE OF GRAND PIANO AND VALUABLE JEWELLERY, BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, at 1 o'clock P.M., precisely, a GRAND PIANO and some VALUABLE JEWELLERY belonging to the Estate of the late Miss T. A. FOGERTY, deceased.

For particulars apply at the Auction Rooms.

The above will be on view four days previous to Sale.

Conditions of Sale—Terms Cash.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of ex racts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors ; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation ; it is the kind which all medical men esteem as about fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence ; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition ; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rain or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula ; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla ; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

A LITTLE inquiry for New Bank of Bombay shares. Other shares & Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,209nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	721½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Bomg. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C	175
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109-1'3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43-10'2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£15	197-3'1	do.	Do. New Shares

					238
					134
					55
					1,125
					225

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	34
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	430
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	58

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-8-3
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12-6
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-12-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼
Four per cent	101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do.	103
5 years' do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91 to 92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91 to 92
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

CALCUTTA.—12TH JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents., one large piece at Rs. 101-4, others, smaller pieces, at Rs. 101-6, and small sums at Rs. 101-8 to 101-10.
4½ per cents. at 107-2 at Rs. 104-2.
12½ per cents. at Rs. 111-10.

In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,510.
National Bank shares at Rs. 108½, 109, and 109½, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 110 and 111 for deliveries in one month.
Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 175 and 177½.
Punjab Bank shares, a few days ago, 100 at Rs. 93 cash.
East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 256 per £20.
Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock at Rs. 115 and 116.
India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 330, and half shares at Rs. 165.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Steels	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	City of Canton	Macdonald	Glasgow, March 14.
	Haidee	Dick	Liverpool, March 4.
	Akbar	Lemon	Calcutta, April 1.
16	Roumania	Thomas	Liverpool, Feb. 26.
	Clara	Smith	Liverpool, Feb. 27.
	Royal George	Hamilton	Liverpool, March 4.
	Nonantum	Pyne	Boston, March 9.
	Estrella Damaun	Nacoda	Zanzibar, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Patna (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee.
	Celestial Empire	Hinks	Liverpool.
	John C. Porter	McClure	Rangoon.

The steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Xantho, to Liverpool.
Ship Prince Waldemar, to Hongkong via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

June	ARRIVALS.		
11	Waterloo	...	Covelong.
12	Pekin (s)	...	Suez.
	Bernard (s)	...	Moulmein.
13	Asia (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Meinam (F. S.)	...	Calcutta.
	Himalaya (s)	...	Bombay.
June	DEPARTURES.		
11	Aldebaran	...	Coconada.
12	Pekin (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Waterloo (s)	...	Calcutta.
13	Lady Rawlinson	...	Cottapatam.
	Meinam (F. S.)	...	Galle.
	Latona (s)	...	Mauritius.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 16th June, 8-29 A.M.,—French Mail Steamer from China signalled.

Galle, 16th June, 10-32 A.M.,—French Mail Steamer from Calcutta signalled.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
Stornoway, 91 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmedass.
Flying Venus, 25 bales cotton, Owen and Obell.
Morning Light, 200 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.
100 bales cotton G. Sigg & Co
Riga (s), 45 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 59 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 60 bales wool, Jaitta Vurria; 75 bales wool, Chapsee Gangjee; 18 bales cotton, Passoo Versee; 400 bundles myrabollams, Gowa Nursey.
Behar (s), 1 bale cotton, Cawalley Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 60 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 1 bale hide, Mahomedbhoy Ameerodin 100 bundles hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 570 pieces E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhoy.
Behar (s), 60 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 97 bundles hides, Allarukia Nuthoo.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 18 bundles genda horns, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 26 chests M. opium, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co.; 8 chests M. opium, Futtabhoy Amzibhoy; 36 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 20 chests M. opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhusson & Co.; 4 bundles E. teeth, and 4 bundles genda horns, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 5 bundles and 6 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 box real pearls and silver dollars, 1 box silver coins, Hajee Ahmed Ebrahim; 1½ chests M. opium, Jugnath Ramjee; 83 boxes bar silver, The C. B. of I. A. & China; 15 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 42 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 12 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Momet; 80 pieces E. teeth, Sucksoor Futtayboy; 1½ chests M. opium, R. Sawatram; 20 chests M. opium, G. Narsinglass; 30 chests M. opium, D. Goolraz; 10 chests M. opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia; 15 chests M. opium, R. Khimjee & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, E. Dadabhoy Langra; 19 chests M. opium, R. Habibbhoy; 21 chests M. opium, N. Juruvermel.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 25 chests M. opium, Soorutram Bhyeah; 22½ chest M. opium, R. Dhunjeshaw & Co.; 23 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 53 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE following sales and purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on the 15th instant:—

COTTON.

250 candies New Dholleras, ready	...	Rs. 258
25 „ „ Do.	„	„ 258½

METALS.

500 cwts. Steel in Faggots	Rs. 9
500 „ Brass Braziers	„ 47-4

YARNS.

5,400 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40	As. 24

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 14th June, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 13th June, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th June, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 16th June, 5-15 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	15 38	1 7
„ Galle	16 10	15 12
„ Kurrachee	0 37	0 13
„ Madras	5 20	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 16th June, 11-23 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th June, 10-20 A.M.; via Turkey, 16th June, 10 A.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 16th June, 7-42 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pura; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 16th June, 8 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·940, rainfall 1 inch 71 cents.

VISGOMLA, 16th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south west, thermometer 80, rainfall 5 inches 6 cents.

CARWAR, 16th June, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 79·5, barometer 29·94, rainfall 3 inches 87 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th June, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 2 inches 50 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Walsh, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.
Hojel, Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, from Matheran.
Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel, 76th Foot, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Broome, Lieutenant, 2-21st R. N. B., on leave, from St. George.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Butler, Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, to Kattywar.
Barnard, Lieutenant, 66th Ligh Infantry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Wray, Lieutenant, 108th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Burnet, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Via Russia, 16th June, 11-23 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 11 minutes.

Via Russia, 19th June, 6-57 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 8 minutes.

Via Russia, 13th June, 9-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

LONDON, 14th June, 2 P. M.—Working well; latest Kurrachee, 1-55 P.M.

GUNNUH KHIND, 14th June, 7-12 P.M.—Office opened.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th June 1872.

Bt. Col. G. Holroyd, Comdt. 6th N. I., is permitted to visit Cashmere, on the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. dated 7th May 1872, page 222.

Maj.-G. A. Brown, S. C., on being replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C., for employment with the Coolie Corps of the Loshai Expeditionary Force, will proceed at the public expense to Ferozepore for duty.

The leave to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. 1871, granted to 2nd Capt. R. S. Robinson, No. 7 Bat. 24th Brig. R. A., in G. O. C. C. 19th April 1871, page 191, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers are qualified to act as Instructors in Army Signalling:—

Lts. F. J. Day, J. W. Thurburn, and H. J. Harman, Royal Engrs.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th June 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Ben. Cav.—Lt. G. H. Elliott, offg. 3rd Squad. Officer, to be Adjt., vice Willock, who exchanges. Dated 27th May 1872.

Bt. Capt. G. W. Willock to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, vice Elliott. Dated 27th May 1872.

12th Pen. Cav.—Lt. J. B. Lynch, 4th N. I., on probation, to be 2nd Squad. Sub., vice Egan, appointed 1st Squad. Sub. Dated 27th May 1872.

4th N. I.—Lt. W. F. H. Grey, 2nd Bat. 19th Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to be 2nd Wing Sub., vice Lynch, transferred to the 12th Ben. Cav. Dated 27th May 1872.

18th N. I.—Capt. A. C. Toker, recently promoted, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjt. Dated 27th May 1872.

21st N. I.—Capt. F. W. Collis, attached to the regt., to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Stewart, officiating as 2nd in Comd. Dated 27th May 1872.

45th N. I.—Col. C. B. Basden, 2nd in Command, to be Comdt., vice Thompson, who has retired. Dated 27th May 1872.

Maj. F. M. Armstrong, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command, vice Basden. Dated 27th May 1872.

Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, late Adjt. of the regt., to be Wing Officer. Dated 27th May 1872.

2nd Goorkhas.—Lt. W. P. Newall, 41st Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Hill, appointed Qrmr. Dated 27th May 1872.

His Ex. the C.-in-C. is pleased to sanction the transfer of Sowar Poorthie Sing, 9th Ben. Cav, to the 1st Punjab Cav.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 11th May 1872, appointing Capt. W. L. B. Coulson, 25th Foot, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. A. Macdonell, C. B., commanding the Allahabad Division, with effect from the 10th May 1872, subject to the conditions laid down in G. O. No. 1 of 1867.

Dated the 22nd May 1872, directing Surg. C. E. Raddock, attached to the 33rd N. I., to proceed to Umballa, and assume medical charge of the 32nd N. I., and directing Asst. Surg. E. R. Johnson to assume medical charge of the 33rd N. I.

Oude Division Order, dated the 13th May 1872, directing Lt. and Adjt. H. M. E. Brunker, 26th Foot, to officiate as Depy Asst. Qrmr. Genl. Oude Div., vice Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie proceeding to England.

Directing Capt. F. W. Boileau, Brig. Maj., Lucknow, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qrmr. Genl., Oude Div., in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. and Adjt. Brunker.

[This is in substitution of the Oude Division orders on the same subject, confirmed in G. O. C. C. 9th April 1872, page 178.]

Dated the 25th May 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. Wallace to proceed to Rawulpindee, for duty at that station.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 17th May 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. T. Ramsay to proceed to Delhi, and assume medical charge of the detachment 109th Foot, at Delhi.

Directing Staff Asst. Surg. E. A. H. Roe, 4th Hussars, at present on leave at Chuckratta, to proceed to Roorkee, and to do duty with the 109th Foot, vice Dr. Ramsay.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 18th May 1872, appointing Capt. A. G. Handcock, Adjt. 6th N. I., to officiate as Brig. Maj. at Morar, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Capt. J. Harper, transferred to Jullunder.

Rawulpindee Brigade Order, dated the 3rd May 1871, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M. B., 25th Punjab N. I., to receive over medical charge of the sick and details left at Rawalpindee.

Loodiana Station Order, dated the 17th Jan. 1872, appointing Lieut. G. F. Churchill, Adjt. 1st Goorkhas, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the time the troops are retained at Loodiana

Nowgong Station Order, dated the 25th Jan. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. T. H. White, M. D., R.A., to the medical charge of detachment 106th Foot, in addition to his other duties.

Almorah Station Order, dated the 27th April 1872, appointing Capt. L. Smith, 3rd Goorkhas, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in room of Capt. G. C. Gregory, proceeded on furlough.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 18th May 1872, directing Surg. H. Cookson, 20th Punjab N. I., to afford medical aid to the detachment 8th Ben. Cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd Feb. 1872.

11th Foot, (1st Bat.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 27th May 1872, appointing Lt. G. S. Bullock to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, from the 1st April 1872, vice Lt. S. Reid, proceeded to do duty at the Convalescent Depot at Kussowlie.

Sappers and Miners.—Regtl. Order, dated 27th May 1872, appointing Lt. L. F. Brown, Rl. Engrs., to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, with effect from the 2nd April 1872, in room of Lt. A. O. Green, officiating Interpreter and Qr. Mr.

10th Ben. Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated the 6th May 1872, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 8th April last, there being no other officers available:—

Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt. S. D Barrow, 2nd Squad. Sub, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

37th N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 3rd May 1872, appointing Lt. D. E. Gouldsbury, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qrmr. in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. J. Corse-Scott, proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

4th N.I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 4th May 1872, directing Lt.-Col. J. C. Nuttall, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to assume command of the regiment, vice Col. W. J. Hicks, suspended.

Dated the 8th May 1872, appointing Capt. A. D. Butter, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

20th Hussars.—Maj. (Local Lt.-Col.) C. McC. Cotton, to Cashmere, from the 14th June to the 14th Oct. on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

21st Hussars.—Maj. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) C. P. Lane, to the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. H. G. Young, (D Bat., 19th Brig.) to Mussoorie, from the 15th June to the 15th Sept., on private affairs.

2nd Capt. H. L. Ellaby, (No. 1 Bat., 6th Brig.) to remain in England, from the 11th July to the 11th Oct., on urgent private affairs, in extension.

2nd Capt. M. W. Ommanney, (No. 2 Bat., 24th Brig.), to Simla, from the 15th May, to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

Lt. D. M. D. Waterfield, (B. Bat., 8th Brig.,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

14 h Foot (1st Bat.)—Qr.mr. J. Moore, to Darjeeling, from the 30th May to the 30th Nov., on medical certificate.

19th Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Surg. E. L. Hifferman, to remain in England, from the 6th Sept. to the 6th Dec., in extension, on private affairs.

24th Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Lt. G. J. S. Toler, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Lt. and Adjt. R. E. F. Howard-Brooke, to Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

38th Foot.—Lt. W. H. Burke, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

78th Foot.—Surg. W. H. Harris, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Capt. E. Gardiner, to Nynee Tal, from the 21st May to the 15th Oct., on medical certificate.

Bengal Infty.—Lt.-Col. P. G. Scott, (Comdg 30th N. I.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infty.—Capt. A. P. Samuels, (Qrmr, 32nd N. I.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt. H. S. Marshall, (28th N. I.) to the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from the 1st June to the 15th October.

Capt. H. S. Moules, (doing duty 42nd N. I.) to Calcutta, from the 17th April to the 15th Oct. to study the native languages.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 15.)

Mr. Harry Charles Brett Atkinson to officiate as Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, and to be posted to the Benares District.

Mr. Charles Wilson Carpenter, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. P., during the absence on leave of Mr. Auckland Colvin, with effect from the 11th May, 1872, and in addition to his other duties.

The following officers, students of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are reported to have passed in Mi itary Surveying and Field Engineering:—

By the Higher Standard.—Lt. C. Ball, 1/6th Regt., Capt. C. R. Pennington, 13th B.C., and Lt. R. A. Hickson, 3rd Regt., The Buffs.

By the Lower Standard.—Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, 26th P.I., Lt. G. P. F. Byng, 109th Reg., and Major C. B. S. Scott, B.S.C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 21	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 17	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	„ 23	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	June 21	Monday	Sept. 30
„	„ 28	„	Oct. 7
„	July 5	„	„ 14
„	„ 12	„	„ 21
„	„ 19	„	„ 28
„	„ 26	„	Nov. 4
„	Aug. 2	„	„ 11
„	„ 9	„	„ 18
„	„ 16	„	„ 25
„	„ 23	„	Dec. 2
„	Aug. 30	„	„ 9
„	Sept. 6	„	„ 16
„	„ 13	„	„ 23
„	Sept. 20	„	„ 30

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

OTTO—June 14th, at Kistna, the wife of Mr. F. Otto, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

WOOD—June 11th, at Surat, the wife of Mr. W. S. Wood, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—June 14th, at Bombay, after severe suffering, Eleanor Sarah, the beloved daughter of Alexander and Caro ne Graham, aged 2 years 7 months and 19 days.

GODFREY—June 11th, at Hoobloe, Dharwar Districts, Hugh Charles, the infant son of Captain C. W. Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps.

NICHOLLS—June 12th, James Nicholls, son of Josh. Nicholls, H. M. D. Y., aged six months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—June 10th, at Ranekhet, the wife of A. Allan, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, of a daughter.

BOWER—June 11th, at Ootacamund, the wife of the Reverend F Bower, C. M. S., of a daughter.

BOURKE—June 9th, at Ootacamund, prematurely, the wife of Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, of a daughter.

CONSTANT—June 10th, at Umballa, the wife of D. Constant 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

FAIRWEATHER—June 5th, at Simla, the wife of Dr. J. Fairweather, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Punjaub, of a daughter.

HAMILTON—June 8th, at Segowiee, the wife of Captain W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

KNATCHBULL—May 27th, at Cannoor, the wife of Captain F. Knatchbull, 89th Regiment, of a daughter.

LISTER—June 11th, at Cuddalore, Mrs. Lister, of a son.

MITCHELL—June 13th, at No. 42 Park Street, Calcutta the wife of Robert Mitchell, of a daughter.

PERREIRA—June 9th, at Humeerpore, the wife of Mr. S. F. Pereira, Inspector of Police, of a son.

ROBARTS—June 6th, at Allygurh, the wife of H. Robarts, Esq., of a son.

WALTER—June 12th, at Alipore, the wife of C. J. Walter, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps and Adjutant 8th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BURBRIDGE—June 7th, at Bolarum (Hyderabad Deccan), Victor Heber, youngest son of Quarter Master T. Burbridge, aged 4 years and 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, 17TH JUNE, 1872.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S racy paper on the Indian Civil Service contains a larger proportion than usual of the impertinences with which the Doctor loves to startle and perplex the simple souls who might otherwise be inclined to take seriously anything he said. There are some sensible suggestions in the paper, but how is it possible to feel any respect for the judgment of a man who, in what is meant to be a business-like discussion on the merits of competitive examinations, can gravely propose to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children by "ducting marks from a boy for a dishonourable "father," and who, being himself a Scotchman, can astound his hearers with a piece of extravagance like this:—"It has "passed into a proverb that all Scotchmen "are gentlemen, and let me make the "off-hand confession that the honestest, truest, "heartiest objection which I have to the present "system is that it tells against Scotchmen?" Dr. Birdwood is, however, a child of impulse, and he seems to be unable to rid himself of the belief, common to many Anglo-Indian writers, that to give indulgence to every freak of a disordered imagination is a sign of genius, instead of being an offence against good taste and art, and a mark of intellectual degradation. He seems to pride himself on being a literary Phaeton who in his mad career outrages all laws, human and divine, and is held in check neither by self-respect nor by respect for the feelings of others. He did not indeed unfold to the members of the East Indian Association last month any fresh theory of religion upsetting all established faiths; and for this act of forbearance the Association should have been grateful, for Dr. Birdwood has a new Revelation, on the average, about once a quarter. But, on the other hand, he was not shy of making known to his audience what is the latest phase of his political faith. Dr. Birdwood is a real Tory-Democrat; that is, he is a furious Conservative one day, and a red-hot Radical the next. Towards the end of May he seems to have acquired a strong aristocratic bias, due, no doubt, to his recent connexion with the patrons of the South Kensington Museum; and he accordingly came to the conclusion that what in another political mood he would probably rejoice in as the glorious profession of health, strength, and culture in every rank of a free nation is now to be condemned as the mischievous presumption of the sons of churls, who dare to think themselves qualified to compete with gentlemen by birth for the highest offices in the Empire. "Beyond gainsaying," he says, "much of the inefficiency "of administration typical of the present "generation of English officials is owing "to the fact that the Government of the "country has at last been gotten into the "hands of men born outside the hitherto "governing families of the land, into hands used "for generations to spin cotton and boil soap." And, in the same spirit, he suggests that "the "higher civil and military appointments" in the Indian service should be distributed among "the great public schools, such as Eton and "Harrow, Marlborough and Willington," to which as a rule none but the sons of gentlemen are admitted. Dr. Birdwood has strangely misread the signs of the times, and miscalculated the strength and tendency of the "Conservative reaction," if he fancies that public opinion in England will ever sanction the limitation of the privilege of competing for the prizes of the Indian Service to a few favourite public schools. Patronage was abolished in order that the area of selection might include every class of the population; and the democratic temper of the English nation will not brook any change that, under cover of whatsoever specious pretence, is meant to recover for the upper classes of society the monopoly they were forced to part with twenty years ago.

We are far from asserting that the present system of selection by competition is perfect, and Dr. Birdwood's two recommendations, first, that a number of appointments should be given to English schools—an idea of which, in the wider sense that all schools and not only a few leading ones should share in this boon, Mr. Eastwick, M.P., claims the paternity—and, second, that the limit of age should be raised once more so as to open the Indian Civil Service again to men who have taken degrees at Oxford or Cambridge, are no doubt well worthy of consideration. But we must not expect too much from any system. Dr. Birdwood is full of enthusiasm about the Indian civilians of bygone days who received nominations from the directors and were trained at Haileybury for service in India. The noble qualities displayed by the best men of that service in the crisis of 1857 has caused men to forget that it was the political incapacity of the Civil Service as a body that brought on the mutiny. Most of the old school, too, have now passed away; and such names as those of Elphinstone, Metcalfe, and Lawrence, protect from reproach the memory of the host of obscure men who did no credit to the choice of the Company's Directors. Thackeray had a large circle of acquaintance among Indian civilians; and, as he was no mean judge of character, we may be sure that his Jos Sedley is a tolerably faithful representative of a goodly number of Indian Civil Servants of the past generation; and it is even possble that some who have survived to our own day have borne unconscious testimony to the fidelity of that portrait. Nor, again, do we think that Mr. Birdwood is quite fair in his criticisms on "the Neo-Brahmins," or Competition-Wallahs. He draws on his fancy a good deal for the picture he gives of the poor friendless scholar, "nobody's relative, who, on landing in "India, has to shift for himself, without any idea "how to do it. He is cheated right and left, "outraged, defied, possibly incur debts that he can "never throw off again, and almost as certainly an inveterate hatred of the country and its "people. I have known this neglect and suffering kill young men outright." Will Dr. Birdwood forgive us for saying that this tragic passage is as laughable as Mr. Edwin Chadwick's description of the thrifty young competitioner who wins the respect of the natives by going to market with his wife on his arm and carrying home his own mutton-chop? Of the two, Mr. Chadwick is nearer the mark. Thrift, or as some people would call it meanness, is characteristic of Indian Civilians in our time. Unfortunately, it is not pe

the deceased worked most assiduously and successfully. The sharp and rather long shower of rain we had to-day will, it is hoped, put a stop to any more cases of sunstrokes.

Mr. Furdoonjee, the Commissariat overseer, who was charged by the 15th Hussars with selling porter, &c., privately, has just been ordered to proceed to Ahmednuggur, to take charge of the Commissariat stores there. His case has been most thoroughly investigated by a regular "Court of Enquiry," and as the proceedings have even passed the scrutiny of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, it is but just to say that Mr. Furdoonjee has been cruelly maligned. Instead of the Hussars proving their own case, they finally had the hardihood to admit that in their canteen, for some time, they systematically watered the Government porter! What credence can be given to any of the men of the regiment after the revealing of "such a state of things" among them (which was kept a secret among them until revealed at the enquiry) it it difficult to believe, yet it was, strange to say, on the evidence of a single man of that regiment (who contradicted himself more than once) that a respectable merchant has just been deprived of his licence!

His Highness the Holkar has just been playing a very shabby trick, which would have done credit to even our own wretched Commissariat department escapades. He first *sanctioned* the offer of one party for the liquor contract, then got his brother to *sanction* a still higher offer, and, after all, gave *the contract* himself to the first party at a still higher bid. The case reveals a breach of good faith, unworthy surely of a potentate.

14TH JUNE.

My letter of yesterday was closed at 9 P.M. It had then rained only a few hours. Shortly afterwards the rain commenced again, and, glad to say, we had a steady downpour the whole night. The consequence is that the air has been considerably cooled, and all apprehensions of cholera are now, happily, entirely removed, the more especially as it is again (it is now 10 P.M.) threatening hard to rain for the remainder of the night.

The great Commissariat arbitration case is still going on. It was originally stipulated that the arbitrators should give their award within a fortnight. On the day the *Bombay Gazette* containing my account of the affair reached Mhow, one of the arbitrators, the gentleman who takes such pride in openly declaring that he can bribe a public servant, declared he would sit no longer on the board. The following day, however, he thought better of it, and the time for the giving of the award was, at his instance, extended for another fortnight. I wonder what Mr. Buchraj is driving at now; it is hoped he is not thinking of giving a douceur to another public servant. It is said that the Quartermaster General of the Army is making enquiries of his representative at Mhow as to how it happened that Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, a clerk of the latter's office, was allowed to have any concern in a Commissariat contract.

Which are we to believe, the statement that the 10th Hussars go to Muttra, or the other statement that one of the European Cavalry corps from *Bombay* goes to that station? If the latter is likely, then which is the regiment that moves, the 3rd or the 15th Hussars? Your military readers would be glad if you could speedily enlighten them on these points.

SOHAGPORE, 14TH JUNE.

The weather is very oppressive here; sometimes black clouds gather over us and seem to answer our prayers for rain, and thus save us from dying from the effects of heat, but the envious wind (which by the bye is neither cool nor pleasant) drives the clouds away, and thus our expectations are disappointed. Yesterday at about 2-15 P.M. a fearful storm (no rain though) broke over us here. The result is that a good many trees have been torn up and thrown to some distance, many houses unroofed, and even the railway station windows smashed and torn off.

Speaking of heat, Mr. Maule, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, died of sunstroke, on the 1st instant, in the brake of the train he was in charge of from Hurdah to Khandwah, which latter place the poor man did not reach. The driver thought it strange that the guard did not come to take the "Line clear" from the station master at Bheere, and having gone to ascertain the cause, found the guard dead and cold in the brake.

Another sad case occurred at Hurdah on the 7th instant. By that day's mail train arrived at Hurdah another guard by name Geo. Temple. He brought with him his wife and two very young children. At 4 P.M. of the same day he had strong fever and ague. All that science could do was done but to no purpose; the poor man died at 2 A.M. of the 8th. At the post mortem examination the doctor said that the cause of death was apoplexy. At about 11 p.m. of the 6th a fire broke out at the busiest quarters of Rushton Square, Hurdah. The uproar was general, but as there were no means to subdue the fire, but those found out (if there was ever necessity for it and earthen chatties were manufactured in his time) by our first parent, Adam, the north-east quarter of that square was, by 2 a.m of the 7th, reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at about two lacs of rupees.

In the good old times (1860 to 1865) of Mr. Beddy's "raj" there was a fire engine that saved a good many houses from destruction; the streets were lighted, &c., but, thanks to the despotic rule of the present days, the engine is out of order and not repaired, although known to be so from last December; the lamps extinct, and the very posts removed, and perhaps used to cook somebody's food.

The traffic of Hurdah was second to Nagpore alone in all the Central Provinces, and the railway has given it a great impulse, but the Government, by its neglect, is reducing the place to the lowest condition. The roads that were once the pride of the Central Provinces, of which Hurdah was called "the model town," are now in the worst possible state. A police station that was completed, excepting the roof, in 1869, is standing with large gaps in its tottering walls; the police of course has been migratory since then. Robberies are the order of the day.

CHUDDERGHAUT, 1ST JUNE.

Since my last communication of the 9th ultimo, I have been on a visit to the Stud Farm which is being established by Mr. Powell on the conditions stated in one of my previous letters. The grounds placed by the Nizam's Government at Mr. Powell's disposal are very extensive and are well situated on an elevated piece of land. These are being fenced in so as to afford every protection to the horses, &c. Captain Stewart, the manager, who is well fitted to carry out the undertaking, has already commenced to erect eighteen stalls for protecting some valuable mares which are expected to arrive about the beginning of next month. A batch of Australians especially selected by Mr. Powell are also to be exported, and if things progress as satisfactorily as they have begun, the farm will be established, and all the arrangements fully carried out to the satisfaction of the Nizam's Government by the end of the year. The farm is situated about a mile and a half from Gungavarum, where the line of the Hyderabad State Railway is under construction. I was agreeably surprised at the progress which the railway has made; the whole of the embankments from Wuddy to Secunderabad are nearly completed with the exception of the bridges and culverts, for the construction of which a considerable quantity of materials are being collected. After the rains are over, the platelaying and other works will be commenced with, and if no further impediments are likely to retard the work, we may calculate upon seeing the railway open for traffic by the end of next year. The Nizam's Government are singularly fortunate in having at the head of the railway such an experienced officer as Captain Pemberton, who, with his energetic assistants, is pushing the work with vigour and expedition.

The weather is as oppressive and unbearable as ever, without any perceptible change for the better. The hot winds continue to blow with great severity, and while I am writing the thermometer stands in the shade as high as 107. It is predicted by some who have experience of the country that there will be a change in the weather about the 5th or 6th of this month. May we be blessed with a few refreshing showers, for which both man and beast are longing. Death has been very busy in Hyderabad, and many, especially Europeans, have fallen victims to diseases of one kind or another. Several cases of *coup-de-soleil* have occurred in Secunderabad, but if people will not attend to the good old maxim—*Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera*—they have none to blame but themselves. As an illustration I may mention that Private Johnson of the Lancers, who died of sunstroke, was engaged in the burning sun to superintend the weighing of straw for the horses. Now this might have been done from 6 to 10 in the morning daily. A few days after another private of the same regiment was imprudent enough to walk all the way in the burning sun from Secunderabad to the city, a distance of about ten miles, with the object, it is said, of selling a dog. The result was that, just as he called at a gentleman's house with the animal, he fell down senseless. Fortunately, no time was lost in getting a medical man to attend to him, and by applying the necessary remedies he was saved from an untimely end.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists here owing to the Government of India prohibiting the Nizam's Government from entertaining any more Europeans or Eurasians in its employ. It is very injudicious on the part of Government to refer to an old treaty of 1798 when there is no necessity for such a measure. While the several departments, especially the D. P. W., are being organized, experienced men are required to fill certain posts. The country has recently undergone much improvements under the able administration of Sir Salar Jung and there is yet much to be done, but the interference of the Government of India is greatly to be deplored, inasmuch as it is likely to be attended with unpleasant consequences hereafter.—*Madras Athenæum.*

HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

Dr. Birdwood raised a very important question in his paper at the Society of Arts Rooms on Tuesday last, viz., the efficiency of the competitive examination system. There was an immense deal of sound truth in many of his propositions: in some of his conclusions, it is difficult to follow him. But there is so much sound sense in a great deal of what he says, that I should hope his paper will be taken notice of in the proper quarters, and that it will be more productive of tangible result than most of the papers read before that Association are. Dr. Birdwood is perfectly right in saying that a competitive examination does not ensure the selection of the best men: it ensures the selection of the man who has been crammed most; but that is a very different thing. He quotes Mr. Matthew Arnold, who, after conducting one of the Indian Civil Service examinations, remarked, "I can truly say that the candidates to whom I gave the highest marks were almost without exception the candidates whom I would not have appointed. They were crammed men, not formed men. The formed men were the public school men, but they were ignorant on the special matter of examination in English literature." Another distinguished examiner for the Civil Service pointed out one of the successful candidates of the year in which he examined, and who stood at the head of the list, as the very type of an uneducated man. Then as regards the Indian Medical Service, Dr. Birdwood remarked that the service had been out of demand among medical men before they applied the competitive examination to it: and since that time there had not been enough candidates to fill the appointment. Competitive examination for a fewer number of appointments than there are candidates to fill them is indeed a farce. He did not deny that there were many able men in the Indian Medical Service, men who had entered it under the present régime, but the system had admitted scores of men who would have had no chance of admittance under Dr. Scott's examination in the old days of the East India Company. Here I suspect distance is lending that poetical colouring which is apt to soften down the harsh and rugged outlines of the past in our memory sometimes. I have had some experience of India during the E. I. Company's and the present régime, and I certainly do not think that the medical service has deteriorated under the competitive system. I agree with him that it is not calculated to secure the selection of the fittest men by any means: neither was the old system of patronage, which sent men pretty much haphazard into the services, provided they had brains enough to get through Haileybury. I don't know what the opinion of others may be, but I certainly think, on the whole, the Civil Service has been improved under the competitive system. I think the following is not characterised by that sound sense which, as I have said, is to be met with in much that Dr. Birdwood puts forward—

"The old interest of the India House in their servants, and their reverence for the House, and the old *esprit de corps* which bound the members of the service together, had all been destroyed at one blow by competition. When a young man was freely given an Indian appointment he was laid under an obligation to a fellow man for life; he might never see his benefactor again in this life, but in all his service his thoughts would all the more be to justify the selection of himself, and if ever he won credit to himself the chief pleasure of it would be in the satisfaction it was sure to give the director who had served him. And these old directors stimulated this sentiment of personal loyalty to their Government by following their servants with their goodness all their lives. Under the old directors, when a young man landed in India, he was taken in charge by a paternal sergeant-major or by personal friends, who put him up to the ways of the country. But now, on landing, the young competitor, nobody's relative, had to shift for himself, without an idea how to do it. He was cheated right and left, outraged, defied, possibly incurred debts that he could never throw off again, and almost as certainly an inveterate hatred of the country and its people. He had known this neglect, and suffering kill young men outright. Then, under the old system, when the Indian service man came home it was part of the etiquette of their paternal system for him to call upon the directors. It would be sheer impertinence for any Indian officer to call on the directors of the new India House as an act of simple homage. In France and Germany the governments in this way collected much useful information indirectly, which they could not come by directly, and acquired a hold on the services which bound them and the Governments together in the unity of a vital organisation.' There was no doubt a great deal in that personal connection which existed in former days between the Directors and their protegées. When the young cadets had been introduced to the Directors, taken the oath of allegiance to them, and were desired as they left the room by Mr. Clark to "make their best bow," a sort of link was established between them, for which there is no substitute under the competitive system. But the other argument Dr. Birdwood uses in the passage I have quoted simply serves, as bad arguments always do, to weaken his cause. Further on he stated that—

"The supply of young men was merely kept up by one of the tricks of the trade of crammers. They impressed, crimped, quick, sharp boys for the service, and guaranteed their passing in consideration of a heavy premium. These boys must be quick and rich, or they had no chance. If a boy was not superficially clever, and could not pay their charge, they rejected him off-hand. Competition, in short, instead of opening up chances for poor men to rise in life yearly made it more and more difficult for any but the rich to attempt the public services. The training required was absolutely injurious, and was good only for the competitive examination itself, and worthless for all else beyond as well as below it."

When he goes on to say that—

"some of the Indian services still remained closed against competition, and it was remarkable that, although paid infinitely less than the competitive services, they attracted better men. Thus the very best official Europeans in India were found in the uncovenanted services and educational departments and ecclesiastical establishments"—

I confess I cannot follow him. And, after all this, it must, I think, be admitted that, under the present system, we get much fewer of those regular bad bargains, which formerly so often disgraced the service. We are apt, as I have hinted above, to surround the past with a halo which obscures many of its ugliest features. But I am bold to say that whether it be from the competitive system, or whether from any other cause, we are not startled now-a-days so often as we used to be by instances of men in the public services in India carrying on a wholesale system of corruption throughout their whole career and retiring with large fortunes. Nor should we forget that it was under the old régime that the greatest bane of English rule grew up, and has fastened, like a huge serpent, its coils round and round its victim,—I mean the Amla. The Amla system, with all the long list of vices that follow in its train, is essentially a characteristic, a creation, an outcome of the old Haileybury *cum* Court-of-Directors-patronage *régime*. It arose from the indolent habit of getting natives to do everything for you that can be done by another, which is and was so essentially the characteristic of the old Indian. It was easier, much easier, to put yourself in the hands of your Sheristadar, let him manage the office, the district, the court, give him carte blanche, and let him do exactly as he liked—he would save you all trouble. In the same way with the gigantic private or semi-private establishments maintained in the days of the Nawab directorate, when Civilians lived like princes and were as liberal as princes, their liberality not ceasing with their own means, but dealing freely with those of others when their own were exhausted. Everything was given into the hands of the khansamah or the Sirdar, whose sons and nephews were installed in all the hosts of berths open to the Amla. If the British Empire in India is ever violently overthrown, it will be owing mainly to the great source of abuses of all kinds, and this I attribute to the old system of patronage. Competition wallas may be crammed, but the very process of cramming imparts an activity to the intellect which will not allow them to be idle, if their brains were not active before. A whole service of competition wallas would never have surrendered itself, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of the Amla, as the Haileybury Civilians did, to the ruin of the country. In all this I differ *toto cœlo* from Dr. Birdwood: and I am not certain that Mr. Chadwick did not say the truth when he remarked that patronage had undoubtedly brought forward many great men, but for one good bargain, the Directors used to make their four or five bad ones. I agree, however, fully with Dr. Birdwood's suggestion. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to retrograde to the old system, he would compromise by the following, which I think is recommended by good, sound common sense:—

"The abuses of competition might be readily corrected by throwing the public services open to the public schools, the Government inspected schools, and universities throughout the country. He would distribute the appointments vacant in the service, in turn, to every public school, college, and university in Great Britain, reserving a fixed proportion, say one-third of the covenanted and two-thirds of the uncovenanted appointments under the Government of India for the Indian universities and schools. The appointments to subordinate services and grades might be given to the elementary schools, clerkships to the grammar schools, the higher civil military appointments to the great public schools, such as Eton and Harrow, Marlborough, and Wellington, professional appointments to the professional colleges, and appointments to the diplomatic and Indian civil services to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin, Calcutta and Bombay, Montreal and Melbourne. The responsible Minister of State should determine the class of schools—primary, secondary, and the higher—from which the different public services should severally be filled; and the selection of the young men from the schools nominated by Government should be made by the masters or governors of the schools of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Civil Service."

Sir Lawrence Peel has published, in the shape of a communication to the *Times*, the following opinion regarding Mr. Forsyth, the late Commissioner of Umballa, contained in a letter to his brother Mr. W. Forsyth, remarkable rather for the testimony it bears to Mr. Forsyth than to Sir L. Peel's composition—"No one except himself can really degrade any man. The more Douglas is known, the more will people acknowledge that only a man new to India could put a slight upon him. There is not a man on earth more able than I am to speak to your brother's merits. I never saw a fault in him, and his goodness, filial piety, earnestness, attention to his duties, zeal to perform them well, fearless courage in the execution of them, and above all his tenderness towards, and love of the natives have placed him, and most deservedly, as high in my esteem and love as any man I ever knew, and very many have been the deserving servants of the Government whom I knew in India."

A lecture was given last night before a large audience at the rooms of the Architectural Society, Conduit Street, by Mr. William Tayler, and an exceedingly interesting one it was. Mr. W. Tayler, among other accomplishments, enjoys in no small degree the possession of artistic skill in painting and drawing. And during his career in India, he has accumulated an enormous number of paintings from life, of scenery, figures, buildings, trees, &c. Indeed, whenever he came across anything interesting or extraordinary, he seems to have painted it. At the request of the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India, and with the offer of the Council of the Society for the encouragement of Fine Arts, he consented to exhibit his pictures, and explain them with a running comment. The collection is so numerous that, although all the side of a very large room was hired, there was not space to hang half of them. It is needless to say they formed a very interesting and very beautiful exhibition, and fully answered the purposes of the Association in awakening interest among the general public in Indian life, manners, and history. He commenced his lecture by dwelling on the absence of the cultivation and appreciation of the art of painting in the East, and endeavoured to trace the cause of this singular phenomenon in which, as it is an utterly unaccountable one, it is no reflection on Mr. Tayler's learning and research to say that he hardly succeeded. Still he threw what light there is to throw on this very abstruse subject. He then gave a running comment on some of the most curious trees of India, and on the conjurors, the snake charmers, the horses, &c., illustrating the subject by his paintings, and enlivening it with music and anecdote. Mr. Eastwick, M.P., was in the chair, and a discussion followed, which was kept up to a late hour. Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Donald McLeod, and others were there; the former, being called on by the chairman to say something on the subject of the fine arts in Japan, made a few remarks, but declared himself unprepared to enlighten so large an assembly on a subject he felt incompetent to deal with.

The *Times* expresses a hope that Lord Northbrook may inaugurate his reign by a careful review of the state of the finances, and, if possible, the abrogation of the obnoxious income tax. The Duke of Argyll's order about the uncovenanted service attracts little attention, and probably is not understood. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* somehow has stumbled on something true and practical, and very properly characterises the order as excessively unjust and impolitic.

It is the nature of perpendiculars to swing; and I think if the Government were now to reinstate Mr. Cowan, or to give him another berth, there is no one here who would find fault. The *Spectator* this week said that it is the worst possible way to put down insurrection and rebellion to make it unsafe for rebels to run away and to refuse to fight. What Mr. Cowan's mode of reasoning was I have never been able to divine. Has he ever written a report of the transaction? If so, it would much gratify me and many others if it could be published. Meantime, as I said I think he might be reinstated if the Government don't want to ruin him, and no objection will be taken to it here.

The judgment in the case of Forrester and others v. The Secretary of State has been published. The case was argued out in December. Judgment was not delivered till 11th May. It is said the Judges were not agreed. They were Lord Westbury, the Lord Chancellor, Sir J. Colville, Sir John Stuart, Sir Montague Smith, and Sir Lawrence Peel. Lord Westbury was originally concerned in the case years ago when it was put before the Court. How he came to sit in the Court now, I do not know. It is not usual for judges to sit on the Bench when cases in which they had been concerned at the Bar come before them. This suit was a double one—the first for recovery of landed property and mesne profits; the second for the recovery of the value of moveable property. In the first suit for the landed property, the Court have decided in favour of the Government; in the second, in favour of the appellant Forrester, who was the widow of Dyce Sombre before she married General Forrester. It was said, I think not without grounds, that the Court was divided; that Westbury, Stuart, and Peel were for the appellant, and the Lord Chancellor and Smith for the Government. There can be no doubt they were divided; otherwise they would have delivered judgment before. The constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council differs from that of other courts. In other courts, if the judges are not agreed, judgment goes with the majority, but the dissentients may record their opinions. In the Privy Council, it is not so. There the judgment comes from the Court as a whole, and if there are any who are not agreed and are outvoted, they must appear as if they were agreed and sign the judgment. When judgment was given, Lords Westbury, Stuart, and Peel, were conspicuous by their absence; and the conclusion is not afar off.

"Harper's Magazine" illustrates the march of civilization by a cartoon in which an enterprising aeronaut from the car of his balloon is painting in gigantic letters a patent medicine advertisement upon the face of the inaccessible cliffs of the Rocky mountains.

A Parliamentary return states that the British army is made up of 117,701 Englishmen, 24,092 Irishmen, and 15,885 Scotchmen. The Irish are as three to one compared with the Scotch in the Infantry of the Line, and are also numerically stronger in the Cavalry, Royal Horse Artillery, Army Service, and Army Hospital Corps. The Scotch exceed the Irish in the Household Cavalry, Royal Engineers, and Foot Guards. The English are in excess in all branches of the service.

BOMBAY.

Nowsaree.—The Gaekwar of Baroda has appointed one Nana Saheb as Sooba of Nowsaree.

The Political Agent of Kattywar.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who has been on circuit, has returned to Rajcote.

The Commissioner of Police.—Mr. F. H. Souter, Commissioner of Police, who has been on a month's privilege leave, returned to Bombay on Saturday.

Clerk of the Crown.—We understand that Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, is likely to be appointed Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. Marriott, resigned.

Municipal Fines.—On Friday the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 135.

The Rustomjee Jamsetjee Testimonial Fund.—We learn that nearly Rs. 11,000 have been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejebhoy.

Cases for the Sessions.—Up till Saturday the several magistrates of police had committed in all thirteen cases for trial at the ensuing Criminal Session of the High Court.

Municipal Offence.—At the Fort Police Court on Friday, Manockbace, woman, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with allowing offensive matter to run from her premises on to the public street. She was fined fifteen rupees.

Poona Boat Club.—The annual general meeting of the members of the above Club will be held next Thursday at half-past seven in the morning, in the Gymkhana building, Poona.

Second Marriage of a Hindoo Maharaj.—The *Bombay Summachar* states that the well-known Hindoo Maharaj, Jeewanlaljee, has married a young girl of the Telingee Brahmin caste during the life-time of his first wife. It is said that the Maharaja has paid Rs. 15,000 to the father of the bride.

Committed to the Sessions.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, on Saturday committed one Chowlee, woman, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, the property of one Bapoo Sudasow.

Mamlutdarship of Telara.—Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Moonshee, a Parsee resident of Nowsaree, has been appointed by H. H. Mulharao as Mamlutdar of Telara, in the Gaekwar's territory. The Mamlutdar after receiving charge of his office examined the account books and found a deficiency of nearly Rs. 5,000. A Hindoo who was in charge of the treasury has been arrested.

Pick-Pocket.—Two Mahomedans, named Mahomed Meeram and Essub Noora, were on Saturday charged before Mr. Woodward with stealing a purse containing a ring and five rupees in copper change, from the pocket of one Khoosal Akha at the Grant Road Station of the B.B. and C. I. Railway. The prisoners were convicted and each sentenced to receive fifteen stripes near the station.

Assault at Sea.—Thomas Lloyd and James Smith, seamen of the British ship Mary Stenhouse, were charged on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, with committing an assault against the person of Charles Frederick, boatswain's mate of the said ship, on the 11th March last. The prisoners were adjudged guilty, and the first was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to two months.

A Forged Currency Note.—Last week a Mooltanee named Meetha Soobray went to the Bombay branch of the Bengal Bank to pay about Rs. 1,200 in currency notes. On the notes being examined, one for Rs. 100 was found to be forged. The Mooltanee, who seemed to be a respectable merchant, on being questioned, stated that he received these notes in his business transactions, and that he could not say from whom he got the forged note. The note was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

An Alimony Case.—A Parsee woman appeared the other day before the Senior Magistrate and obtained a summons against her husband Jehanghier Sorabjee, a Parsee priest, charging him with refusing to support her. The defendant, it appeared, had been sent to jail five times on the same charge, and he had determined not to pay a farthing to his wife, but to go to jail every month rather than do so. The defendant was once charged by his wife with an attempt to murder her by throwing her into a well, but by the interference of some of his friends the case was settled out of Court. The Gujerathee dailies call upon the Parsee Shetts to make an amicable settlement between the parties.

A Small Riot at Colaba.—On Friday a row took place between the Government store lascars and the police at Colaba. It seems that a man named Bhow Babajee, a marker at the Colaba cotton ground, went to serve summonses which he had taken out from the police court, on three lascars, when the men commenced to assault Bhow, and in this they were assisted by a number of their comrades. Mr. Inspector Page and three or four native members of the police force went to assist Bhow, when they were also assaulted, particularly Mr. Page, who was severely dealt with. Fourteen of these men were secured on the spot, and were on Saturday placed in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, third magistrate, and charged with assaulting Bhow and Mr. Inspector Page and the native police officers while in the execution of their duty. The magistrate, after a thorough investigation of the case, acquitted two of the prisoners, and convicted the rest. One of the prisoners, who was the worst of the lot, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, ten to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, with the alternative of thirty days' rigorous imprisonment, and one to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, to undergo twenty days' imprisonment.

The Gosais are flocking in large numbers towards Nassick and Trimbak. Nearly 200 passed lately in great state along the Mahad and Nagotana road, levying contributions from the villagers. We have nothing to say to their going anywhere, if they did it at their own expense. But when there is water-famine all along the road, these processions of Gosais which are a source of terror and annoyance to the people, should be very narrowly watched, and, if possible, even prohibited from passing through famine-stricken districts in large numbers.—*Native Opinion.*

Too Much Zeal.—Mr. T. C. Hope is a very zealous servant of the Government, so much so indeed, that he is in danger of being consumed by the flames that his zeal has kindled. In Surat we learn that his intense desire to serve the Government has had such an effect on the population that the mention of his name is enough to frighten children, like that of Tippoo Sultan formerly. A petition was got up and sent to the late Governor, but Sir Seymour hardly noticed it. The people of Surat are now engaged, we hear, in writing a pamphlet, in which will appear detailed accounts of his illegal acts of oppression, and it will also contain copies of the resolution of Government censuring him for these acts. The pamphlet is to be printed and circulated extensively, and copies will be sent to members of Parliament at home. The expenses connected with this publication will be defrayed by the chief inhabitants of Surat, who have subscribed for that purpose. Mr. Hope made a proposal to tax wells, and would probably have succeeded had he not come to Bombay. There can be no doubt that excessive zeal has been the cause of the great unpopularity of Mr. Hope's administration in Surat, and, we may add, in Bombay too, and it is to be regretted that he has not been more discreet in his public acts. He appears to be one of those men who, when he gets an idea into his head, seems to hazard everything in order to carry it out. One man may now and then succeed in such an exceptional mode of proceeding, but he must be a man of higher capacities than Mr. Hope possesses, if not, he will most likely be only spinning a strong cord, by which some day he will be hung until he is dead, officially.—*Argus.*

Extraordinary Death.—A Hindoo boy of four years of age was attacked with cholera in the city on Wednesday, which proved apparently fatal. While he was being taken to the burning place he cried out for his father. He was then brought home; this was about 10 o'clock in the morning, but on the same night at 9 o'clock the unfortunate boy *really* died.—*Poona Observer*, June 15.

Death from Cholera at Poona.—Soobanjee Row Rajay Bhoslay, Akulkotekur, a boy of fifteen years of age, we regret to state, died from cholera on Thursday morning. He was attacked with this dire disease at four o'clock of the same morning, he was the gandson of the late Raja of Akulkote. His remains were burnt on the banks of the river near Lukdeepool.—*Ibid.*

The Weather at Poona.—This everlasting topic, to which nobody seems to weary, we wish to bring again before our readers who are fond of speculating thereupon. Since the burst of the monsoon on Wednesday evening last, we have had no further falls of rain, though the clouds have been promising plenty from their appearance, and, we think, that there will not be any great fall until the moon commences to wane. The wind seems at present too strong to allow it to collect, but we have no doubt that when its force somewhat subsides, the welcome rain will descend. Poona is, we may remark, filling fast, and pleasure and gaiety are showing signs of an appearance. We shall very shortly have balls, levées, hunts, races, dramatic performances, and musical soirées and concerts on the *tapis*, so that those who come to Poona this year may, we predict, hope to have a pleasant season. All the branch establishments of Bombay firms are, we think, opened and settled, and business begins to be brisk. Since the fall of rain it is much cooler morning and night, but in the middle of the day a humid heat prevails and is unpleasant from its quality of 'steaming' as food is cooked. Such is existence in India.—*Ibid.*

A Robbery at Poona.—We reported recently that a robbery had taken place in the house of a Parsee widow. A portion of the said stolen goods have been traced by the police, such as wearing apparel, but neither ornaments nor cash. Three persons, named Hunnoo Maunsing (an old offender), Shaik Meesia, and his wife Ameena, were arraigned by the police before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the full-power cantonment magistrate, who found them guilty for having in their possession portions of the stolen property, and sentenced the first accused to two years rigorous imprisonment, and in addition he is to be flogged with fifty lashes of the cat-o'-nine tails, accused numbers two and three have been sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The course adopted by the cantonment magistrate in flogging these old offenders for committing theft is highly creditable, as, unless such strict measures are pursued, the crime of theft cannot be expected to be lessened, for when they are sentenced to rigorous inprisonment, as soon as their time in the jail is completed, they return to their old profession, but when they are flogged in the bargain they would probably turn their attention towards an honest livelihood.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—17TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSE.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adurjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—P. Dinshaw—(Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

LONG CAUSES.

410-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Framjee Pestonjee and another v. Thomas Grieve Young—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

429-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassum Mahomed v. Ahmed Mahomed, &c.—K. Morojee.

416-71—Jefferson and Payne—Ludwick Adolphus B. v. Hajee Janal Abadeen—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

422-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsee Veljee and another v. Narayenrai Ragoonath—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

434-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bhicajee Phirozsha v. Ismal Hassun—C. Tyabjee.

430-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jamsetjee Framjee D. v. Sonabace, widow—No appearance.

432-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ally Mahomed Ibrahim v. Dada Josa—C. Tyabjee.

436-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Roza, &c. v. Thucker Dhunjee Canjee—No appearance.

441-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J. Fleming and others vs. L. A. Blascheck—Thacker and Chalk.

443-71—C. Tyabjee—Aga Ahmed Bayat v. Meer Syed Ahmed Bagdady—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

445-71—G. J. Mody—Furdoonjee Dorabjee and others v. Rustomjee Limjeebhoy—No appearance.

449-71—Thacker and Chalk—Frank Darton and another v. Henry Ritchie and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

450-71—Dallas and Lynch—Bapoo Jrappa and another v. Venayeck Sricrishna and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Manecover, widow, v. Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass and another—C. Tyabjee.

465-71—Jefferson and Payne—Moorajee Gooculdass v. Kessowjee Ludha—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

467-71—Leathes and Crawford—Francisco Martin and others v. Cassum Mitha—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

FOR JUDGMENT ACCORDING TO AWARD.

205-71—Thacker and Chalk—John Morton Drennan v. Clement Davidson—Leathes and Crawford.

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

491-70—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Soona Tarra Naiquin v. Damodhur Mathowjee—S. Pandoorang and M. Moonshi.—(Part heard.)

130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorajee Cursondas v. Mirza Mahomed Sallay, &c.—Judge.

375-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonsey Panchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.

387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Meikle—No appearance.

415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Hurryvulubdas Culliandas—No appearance.

419-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Soonderdas Mooljee and another v. Bandu—No appearance.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbai Muddajee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Romtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibace, widow, v. Keshoram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Esuf—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Bowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Roumania, Captain Thomas, arrived from Liverpool (February 26th) with a cargo of coals.

The ship Nonantum, Captain Pratt, arrived yesterday from Boston (March 8th) with a general cargo.

The ship Clara, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (February 27th) with a cargo of coals.

The ship Royal George, Captain Hamilton, arrived yesterday from Liveryool (March 4th) with a cargo of coals.

The ship Akbar, Captain Lemon, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta (April 1st) with a cargo of rice and gunnies.

The ship Haidee, 753 tons, Captain J. Dick, arrived on the 15th instant from Liverpool (March 4th) with a general cargo.

The brig Estrelle Damaun, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar (May 12th) with a cargo of 1,213 packages cloves, E. teeth, &c.

The ship City of Canton, 908 tons, Captain A. Macdonald, arrived on Saturday last from Glasgow (March 14th) with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, 1,185 tons, Captain E. H. Eastley, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,081 chests Malwa opium, 1,582 bales cotton, 89½ cwts. horns, 33¾ cwts. elephant teeth, and Captain W. G. Laurell as a passenger for Ceylon.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on Thursday per French steamer Meinam:—

From Calcutta to Madras—Messrs. Clement, Campbell, and three natives.

For Marseilles—Messrs Bovan and Dingwell, Mr. and Mrs. Reynor, and two children, and Mrs Lignor.

For Hongkong—Mr. Moncur.

The Meinam took the following passengers from Madras:—

To Marseilles—Messrs. Emile Boudry and Haden, Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. B. C. Legget, and servant.

To Singapore—Eight natives.

To Bourbon—Rev. Schimpff.

To Galle—Mr. Hermingilde.

To Pondichery—Mrs. Mahon, Mr. Rule, and one native.

It may not be unimportant to shipowners to know that the Secretary of the American Treasury has decided that an American vessel may be documented as such while the property of a person residing abroad, who is partner in an American house, under the navigation laws, so long as the owner, in whole or in part, residing abroad remains a citizen of the United States and an agent for and partner in a house of trade of copartnership consisting of citizens of the United State actually carrying on trade in that country.—*Englishman*

The following passengers arrived at Madras on Wednesday, per P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Pekin:—

From Southampton to Madras—Captain Lockhart, and Mrs. Simpson's ayah.

From Suez to Madras—Mr. W. Ricketts, and Major Hay's native servant.

From Galle to Madras—Mr. R. Davidson, Ramon Chetty, and Colonel King's native servant.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs. Comber, Mrs. Woolcott, Mr. Bremner, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Fasken, Mr. Howell's native male servant, and Mrs. Beverley's ayah.

From Brindisi to Calcutta—Messrs. Boyd and T. Rust.

The Pekin took the following passengers:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Revd. Mr. Dall, Major Playfair, Mr. Goolam Cawder and two native servants.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of May 11 contains the following:—"The following is a copy of a testimonial presented to Captain George Hallett, commander of the screw steamer South Tyne, on that vessel's arrival at this port—Sir, We, the undersigned passengers by the screw-steamer South Tyne, from Bombay to Liverpool, desire to express to you our feelings of pleasure and satisfaction with the attentions which we have received from you during the voyage now so happily brought to a close. We have not failed to observe your earnest desire to do for us everything that would minister to our happiness. Your genial intercourse and cheerfulness from day to day, and, withal, your unswerving attention to duty, have not passed unnoticed by us, and we hereby desire to tender to you our sincere thanks for your kind attentions, and also our earnest good wishes for your future welfare.—(Signed): Rev. Thomas Rae; James S. Hawkins, Surgeon; Montagu Procter, Captain Bengal Staff Corps; E. G. Blenkinsop, Captain Madras

interest given was interest from the date of the suit until delivery of possession, fell within section 196 of Act VIII. of 1859 and is accordingly so far inapplicable here. The only questionable part of the interest there awarded would be such part, if any, as might accrue between delivery of possession and payment. We may mention that the case of Gundo Anundrao v. Krishnarao Govind, to which we shall presently refer, does not appear to have been cited in that case. In the unreported Special Appeal 287 of 1871, Juswant Sing v. Rugsabhai Meghabai, heard on the 17th November 1871 by the same Judges, the Subordinate Judge gave interest on mesne profits, but no question as to interest was raised or argued in the High Court. In 1. Cal. W. Rep. 21, P. C., the liability to pay interest on mesne profits was allowed by Government to pass *sub-silentio*, the only question there made and decided being one of jurisdiction. That case therefore is not an authority as to interest being properly chargeable on mesne profits. The suit for mesne profits is not a suit for a debt but for unliquidated damages, and, as a general rule, interest is not allowable on a claim for unliquidated damages, 7 Bom H. C. Rep. 80, 98, A. C. J. A Statute (3 and 4 Wm. IV, C. 42, S. 29) was deemed necessary in England to enable the jury in actions of trover or trespass *de bonis asportatis* (in which actions for damages are unliquidated) to give damages in the nature of interest, over and above the value of the goods at the time of the conversion or seizure thereof. That enactment has been introduced into India for the Queen's Courts by Acts IX. of 1840 and XXVI. of 1841. In Gundo Anandrao v. Krishnarao Govind, 4 Bom. H. C. R. 55, A. C. J., which was a suit to recover a share in the profits of a watan payable out of three villages, 7 years' arrears, due previously to the filing of the plaint, were awarded with interest by the lower courts. The High Court varied that decree so far as it granted interest, which it refused to allow, Couch, C. J., saying that "there is no law which enabled the lower courts to award interest" in such a case. Damages for mesne profits are not a debt or sum, payable at a certain time, nor has there been any demand in writing of payment of mesne profits proved to have been made—this case therefore does not come within Act XXXII. of 1839. See Harper v. Williams, 4 Q. B. 219, 12 L. J.; Q. B. 227. We have arrived without doubt at the conclusion that interest was improperly awarded in the Courts below—by the Subordinate Judge at 6 per cent. and by the Assistant Judge at 9 per cent. We hold that interest at any rate (whatsoever) cannot be allowed in such an action, as the present, brought as it is, to recover mesne profits and interest only.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The only alteration to be noticed in the district reports from the Central Provinces published this week is that in parts of the Uppery Godavari district the cattle are dying in large numbers.—*Englishman.*

LOWER BENGAL.—From the district reports for Lower Bengal for the week ended the 8th June, we see that rain was much wanted in Patna, Champarun, parts of Sarun, Bhagalpur, Deoghar, Nya Dumka, Godda, Rajshahi, Maldah, Marshidabad, Bardwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Hughli, Howrah, Naddea, the 24-Parganas, Backarganj, Cachar, Noakhallii, Kattack, Balasor, Puri, the greater part of Chota Nagpur, and the Garo Hills. In some of those districts the wells were drying up and the cattle suffering for want of water and pasturage, but as the rains appear to have begun in Calcutta, we hope that next week will bring us more favourable accounts.—*Ibid.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE new road between Moradabad and Rancekhet has been opened.

WE are informed by telegram, that the bridge of boats over the Sutlej at Ferozepore was dismantled on Tuesday last.

THE Madrassees were favoured on Thursday afternoon with a pretty heavy downfall of rain which lasted till the evening.

ON the recommendation of the Punjanb Government, the Government of India has sanctioned the entertainment of a European warder, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters, for the Lahore Workhouse.

A JAW-BREAKER.—Until the occurrence of the recent cyclone in Madras, there was a vessel in existence which bore the name of *Streemoothoo Comaraswamy*. The fact may induce some people to think less unkindly of the cyclone in future.

THERE is at present going on at Massuri a trial for forcible house entry with mischievous intent, and arson, which a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says will probably divulge as delicious a sensational scandal as ever saw the light at any hill station.

A CASE OF SUTTEE is said to have occurred in Bickaneer, one of the Rajpootana States. The woman was paraded openly through the village, followed by a large crowd. She was then taken outside the village, and burnt on the funeral pile amid the plaudits of the surrounding people.

NYNEE TAL VOLUNTEERS.—At a late meeting of the Nynee Tal Volunteers, Mr. C. A. Elliot in the chair, it was resolved to circulate to all the gentlemen in the station an invitation to join the corps. There is, we believe, a proposal under consideration to amalgamate the Nynee Tal and Allahabad Volunteers.

THE COMING BANGALORE RACES.—The *Bangalore Herald* says—On the Bangalore course, any morning, between the hours of half-past four and eight o'clock, those who love beauty and symmetry and perfect action may witness a sight to be met with in few other places in the world—one hundred race horses stretching their fleet limbs in a continuous string, in preparation for the approaching meeting.

HUJJANS CONDUCT IN RESCUING CREWS OF DISABLED VESSELS.—The Madras Master Attendant has been directed to convey the thanks of Government to the commanders of the steam ship Abyssinia, barque Jaffna, and Prince Rupert, for their humane conduct in rescuing the crews of vessels that were disabled during the cyclone, and the Government have sanctioned the disbursement of the expenses incurred by the commanders in provisioning the rescued crews.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.—The Meerut correspondent of the *Mofussilite* writes on the 9th instant:—A death occurred from apoplexy yesterday morning, the unfortunate man being Regimental Serjeant Major Blake, 4th Hussars. The deceased was obliged to leave parade as he felt unwell, and went to the mess for some water, when his face denoted symptoms so alarming that he was taken to hospital, where he expired at 9 o'clock. The attendance at his funeral was moderately large and numbered several N. C. officers of the R. A., and infantry. The deceased has left a wife, but, I believe, no family. He was a man of 17 or 18 years' service, having served in the Crimea.

DEATH OF A JOURNAL.—The last number of *Indian Abuses* contains the following "notice."—We regret to be obliged to inform our friends that under pressure of a series of difficulties which all our personal efforts have failed to surmount, we are obliged to stop the issue of "Indian Abuses", for the present. Arrangements are in progress which give fair promise of enabling us, at an early date, to make a fresh start which we trust will be so with such vigour as to ensure our well wishers against all cause for future complaint. We beg to make our grateful acknowledgments to the Indian Press, English and Native, and to our subscribers (who have paid!) for the warm support which they have extended to us, and which we trust they will be generous enough to renew on our resuscitation.

"EDUCATIONAL RECORDS."—Both Madras and Bombay have got two special organs of the Educational Department. They are called the *Bombay Educational Record* and the *Madras Educational Record*. Why should not Bengal have one? The idea will be welcome, we believe, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as he may then have an ample opportunity of indulging in his educational hobbies, and the publication will, on that account, be of curious interest to the public.—*Indian Mirror.*

NATIVE LOVE OF TITLES.—Another native gentleman has been honored with the title of "Rai Bahadoor." Babu Kanai Lal Dey, teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College, Calcutta, has been made a "Rai Bahadoor" by His Excellency the Viceroy in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of medical science in India. It may not perhaps be known to many at the present moment, that Lord Ellenborough in a Parliamentary Committee once seriously asked the late Mr. Charles Hay Cameron, who first propounded the scheme of Indian universities, whether it would not be better to confer the native titles of "Bahadoor" and "Rajah" on the graduates of the Indian universities instead of the English literary titles of M.A.'s and B.A.'s. What Lord Ellenborough wanted to know was, whether the native graduates would not like "Bahadoor" and "Rajah" better than M.A.'s and B.A.'s. But Hay Cameron replied:—"I think they would like to be admitted into the European republic of letters better than to have those native titles to would your Lordship alludes." Mr. Cameron, for once, we are afraid, was wholly mistaken.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE MAYO COLONY.—We are gratified to find ourselves so well backed in our proposal to relieve from infamy the name of the Andamans; the formation of a sanitarium upon one of the group of islands is, as will be seen, forcibly proposed and the propriety of naming it Mount Mayo and making it a monument to the memory of the late earl is suggested. Our own proposal is somewhat bolder, it is to utilize the islands for the purposes of an Anglo-Indian colony, thus ridding India of its surplus Anglo-Indian population who from pressure of circumstances are rapidly growing worse than a mere reproach to Britain, for they are becoming a very pestilence in the land, not a more eye-sore but a *burden*, and a most oppressive one, to the better favored subjects; cursed with idleness they engender vices with the rapidity usual to such a condition, and contaminate the native element which surrounds them by the influence of bad example. We have proposed that encouragement be held out to this class to induce them to colonise upon the Andamans, and that the colony be named after Earl Mayo, whose almost last words tend so forcibly to commend the question of establishing a colony upon the islands to the thoughtful consideration of the Government of India.—*Indian Abuses.*

MILITARY INVALID RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—The Inspectors General of the British and Indian Medical Services, and Secretary to Government, Military Department, have been in personal communication with the railway authorities regarding the invalid carriage proposed for adoption on the Madras line of railway, and as the carriages used on the East Indian Railway is not suitable for this line, a modified plan to contain ten berths instead of twelve, with accommodation for latrines and attendants, has been approved of for adoption. The Madras Government have now submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, the plan and estimate of Rs. 9,740 for the construction of two carriages designed for the conveyance of sick troops over the Madras Railway. The alterations in the pattern plan involved a reduction of the number of berths from twelve to ten, two being placed transversely, were found to be necessary in order to adapt the vehicles to the turn-tables in use on the Madras line. The modified plan has been approved by the military authorities, who wish that one carriage may be first constructed for trial and as it is of importance that both carriages should be ready by the end of the year for the transport of invalids who may then be expected to be forwarded for embarkation to England, early sanction is requested for the estimate.—*Madras Mail*, June 14.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Colonel Robinson in his Report on the Telegraph Department is emphatic in his praises of the new system by which this branch of the service has been reinforced. In the days of the competition-mania telegraph officers were selected after open examination, and the result was that a sufficient number of competent candidates could not be got, The cause that contributed to this failure was that the prospects held out were too uninviting to induce men to devote themselves entirely to technical subjects with a chance of being rejected at last when all that they had learnt would be utterly useless to them in any other field. In lieu of this system, Colonel Robinson suggested that the appointments should be given by nomination, and a preference always shown to the sons of those who in their day had done India good service. These nominated candidates were then required to pass a preliminary qualifying examination in the ordinary subjects of general education. The scheme has worked admirably, so we are told, and the Telegraph Department can boast now as fine a set of young officers as are to be found in any service, and the English Postal Telegraph Service thinks of adopting similar measures, and thus recruiting its ranks with an abler staff of men than they now entertain.—*Pioneer.*

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NAGPORE.—A Government Gazette is a wonderful repository of information. Seldom, however, do we find it babbling of green fields and trifling about *Pelargoniums* and *Calceolarias*. But so it is; the time has come for the Gazette of the Central Provinces to talk of figs and cabbages, and many other things grown by the Agri-Horticultural Society at Nagpore. These gardens were founded in 1862, and have proved most successful. In return for the aid received from the various out-districts, the Society gives each of them yearly a packet of English vegetable, flower and fruit seeds, a packet of acclimatized and indigenous seeds as also all plants and trees wanted by them free of any cost save packing and transit charge. The total receipts of last year were Rs. 16,735 and the expenditure Rs. 9,767. One disheartening feature is the want of sympathy evinced by natives in the Society's operation; at first there was a goodly array of them on the rolls, but these names have become less year by year, till they can now be counted on the fingers of one hand. During the year under review many improvements have been undertaken, and the general results of the cultivation are satisfactory. With roses, strawberries, and pine-apples the Society have still much to do ere they can claim success. Australian gum trees however evidently find the Nagpore soil a congenial one. Rhea and aloe the Society have determined to hand over to the Cotton Commissioner, as he has at his command so ample an area and water-supply.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.—We learn that Mr. A. T. Devon, late of the Municipality, has been appointed Engineer of the Presidency Jail in place of Mr. P. Donaldson, who has left for another appointment. —*Englishman.*

THE BARDWAN FEVER RELIEF FUND.—From the supplemental to last Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette* we see that the subscriptions to the Bardwan Fever Relief Fund have reached the sum of Rs. 24,430, and more than sixty dispensaries and twelve food relief depôts have been opened in the districts of Bardwan and Hughli, where nearly forty thousand people receive medical treatment daily. The fever is said to have much abated, but treatment is still considered necessary, to brace up to the debilitated against renewed attacked at the end of the rainy season.—*Ibid.*

MR. CAMPBELL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.—We have heard of another instance, illustrative of the restless inactivity of our Lieutenant-Governor. Not satisfied, it seems, with the course of studies in the Hindu and Hare Schools, His Honor lately sent for all the books read by the boys which, after a careful perusal, he has now returned to the Principal of the Presidency College, along with a letter extending to several pages, recommending, we understand, several changes, and pointing out, among other things, the unsuitableness of the "Progressive English Readers" known as *Dougal's Series*. We may have been misinformed as to these details; but we must candidly confess that it is to us a matter of wonder how, in the midst of so much work, no small portion of which is of his own creating, Mr. Campbell can find time to look into school books with a view to suggest improvements.—*Ibid.*

A CHOWKEYDAR CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING A EUROPEAN.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Henderson, superintendent of the Strand-bank under the Port Commissioners, charged one of the *chowkeydars*, whose services have been lent to them, with having assaulted him by throwing a brick at him. The chowkeydar charged Mr. Henderson with having assaulted him with an umbrella while he was in the execution of his duty, and cut open his head. Mr. Henderson said it was the *chowkeydar's* duty to keep the ghâts clear. On Tuesday finding the ghâts obstructed, he had called him a *soor* and asked him why he did not clear the road, on which he had aimed a blow with a brick at him, which did not however strike him. He had then struck the *chowkeydar* a blow with his umbrella and knocked him down. Mr. Robert Jones, an engineer employed by Messrs. Burn and Co. on the Jetties, corroborated Mr. Henderson's statement; two native employes and two peons under him did the same. The two natives and one of the peons further said that they had seen the *chowkeydar* himself beat his own head with his truncheon. The *chowkeydar* in his defence denied pelting the brick, and said the *sahib* had first struck him with an umbrella and knocked him down, and then, subsequently, kicked him on the head and cut it open. He called two witnesses, one a chowkeydar and the other a coachman, who partly corroborated his statement. The magistrate disbelieved Mr. Henderson and his witnesses, and convicted and fined him Rs. 22, expressing strong dissatisfaction at his conduct. He discharged the *chowkeydar*, saying he did not believe the brick had been thrown.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA TOWN BAND.—We regret to learn that some help from the public is again urgently required for the Town Band. The present state of the funds contrasts very unfavorably with the amounts secured in former years. In 1870 the annual subscriptions amounted to nearly Rs. 12,000, and in 1871 they were rather more than Rs. 12,000; whereas the year 1872 opened with a subscription list to the amount of Rs. 9,700 only, more than one-fourth of which has since been lost to the fund by the departure of some subscribers, and the refusal of others to continue their former subscriptions. The subscribers still remaining on the list pay during the whole year no more than Rs. 7,000, and the other sources of income, such as donations and payments for private engagements, have yielded little over Rs. 2,000. The monthly expenses of the band average about Rs. 1,200 and, even if all the outstanding subscriptions are paid, a sum of Rs. 6,000 will still be wanting to maintain the band up to the end of the present year. If about Rs. 4,000 are not soon forth coming to enable the Committee to carry on the band until the commencement of the cold season in November next the present staff, which it has taken a long time and a great deal of trouble to perfect, and which it would not be easy to reassemble, if it were once dispersed, must be discharged. The management of the Town Band has been taken over by Mr. Fitzgerald, who only needs proper support from Calcutta to make it all that our Town Band ought to be.—*Id.*

THE GENTLEMAN THAT WAS FOUND DEAD IN A CARRIAGE OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The dead body found in the down mail train at Howrah on the night of the 10th instant proves to have been that of Mr. John J. Hollway, an indigo planter, well known in Tirhut. The unfortunate gentleman was on his way to Calcutta, *en route* to England, on account of ill health, regarding which it appears that he telegraphed, from Nowadi Railway station, to Dr. K. B Stuart, M. D., of Kyd Street, whom he desired to meet him on arrival at his Calcutta residence on the night in question. He was last seen alive at Bardwan, where he leant out of the carriage window asking for coffee which was not ready. Soon after leaving that station he evidently must have been feeling worse and told his servant that he was "going to die;" which statement caused the servant, on arrival at Pundooah, to communicate his master's words to the station master, a Baboo, who without taking any trouble to ascertain the necessities of the case, replied that the train would be at Howrah in a couple of hours, and that he could not do anything as there was no European at the station. The gentleman who had been lying down on the seat of the carriage fell asleep, and not many minutes afterwards he breathed his last. A *post mortem* examination was held at the Howrah General Hospital by Dr. Elliott-M.D., the Civil Surgeon of Howrah, assisted by Dr. Swan, the House Surgeon there, when it was discovered that the cause of death was "aneurism" of the heart. His body was claimed by a friend, and his remains were brought over to Calcutta and interred on the morning of the 12th in the Circular Road Cemetery.—*Ibid.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA'S TRUE CONVICTIONS.—If anybody wishes to see how much of bad language—usually called Billingsgate language—can be put into a newspaper the *Englishman* of last Monday supplies an excellent specimen, in a letter written (we unhesitatingly conclude) by the editor to himself (the marks are scarcely mistakeable) and headed—"The *Englishman* and the *Friend*." We have noticed not a few of these and other equally poor tricks, and regretted them as a token that there are wanting the grit and honesty of a man, and present some of the worst gifts of a flunkey at the helm of the *Englishman*. Given a fair amount of manliness, if nothing else, and such things as these would be impossible. Given a certain amount of vanity and nambypambyism, and they cannot be avoided—till the vanity and nambypambyism have been pulled down, by some of the rough recipes that nature keeps on hand for infusing as much manhood as she can into a human body, as she perhaps may infuse it into our brother some day in the future. We feel it somewhat derogatory to reply to scribblers who, without principles or a perception of principles, or thoughts, or a perception of thoughts—and without a sense of argument, or wit to put in the place of argument—dance through a daily rôle of nonsense and verbiage, and call it journalism. A true journalist has convictions, and acts on them, be the opposition what it may. These trimming playactors have no more convictions than their machines.—*Friend of India.*

REMARKABLE LIGHTS AROUND NANDIDROOG.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—From 8 to 11 o'clock on Saturday night last, the plain to the east, north, and north-east of Nandidroog, was covered with remarkable lights, which have been observed occasionally in former years, and given rise to a variety of conjectures as to their origin. To the north-east they presented the appearance of a large city brilliantly illuminated. Through a good telescope the individual lights seemed smaller than they did to the naked eye, but were more distinct and intense, each one being a pure steady flame, with well-defined edges. In one direction the scene, through a binocular glass, looked like a view of part of the starry heavens; each flame being like a star. It is no exaggeration to say that many thousands of them were visible; and as many of them were from 10 to 15 miles distant, each flame must, I imagine, have been 5 or 6 feet in length, in order to be seen by the naked eye in such brilliance. Some of the natives who were questioned regarding the lights, called them fire spirits, or ghosts, or demons. Others said they were the torch lights used by the villagers, who went out at night, after rain, to collect the winged white ants. But it was abundantly evident that no torches such as natives use would have been visible to us at that distance, and through a telescope would have looked altogether different. Then the number of lights was so great, that the entire population of the surrounding district could not have produced them; besides which, these lights were not moving about, but quite stationary, or only agitated a little by the wind. To set this question at rest, however, it has been determined to have a number of villagers with torches sent out at night from Chota Ballapur, that their appearance may be seen from the Droog, which is only five or six miles distant. Meantime it appears to me that these very remarkable lights must have been a species of *ignis fatui*, caused by the ignition of some inflammable gas escaping in jets from the surface of the earth.

THE OFFICIAL EXODUS FROM MADRAS.—The first batch of Government clerks, which will consist of the senior subordinates in the several public departments, proceed by this morning's train to Ootacamund, the second batch will leave to-morrow, and the remainder on Monday morning next.—*Madras Athenæum*, June 14.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SHROFF OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.—At the Town Police Court yesterday, Mr. T. G. Clarke tried a case in which a Brahmin, named Stree Rama Chary, was charged with committing theft by dishonestly taking away two Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each, Nos. 23-861 and 24,938; mis-appropriation, criminal breach of trust while in his capacity of a shroff and having in his possession the said notes which might be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account how he came by them. Mr. Morgan of the firm of Messrs. Prichard and Barclay appeared in behalf of the prosecution and Mr. Tasker was retained for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution shewed that on the 3rd of May last Messrs. De Beaux and Co., Chemists and Druggists, carrying on business on the Esplanade Row, China Bazaar Road, wrote a letter to the Bank of Madras enclosing a currency note for 100 rupees No. 23,861 and a cheque for 300 rupees to be credited to the firm. The currency note was missed and was not placed to their credit. On the following day thirteen currency notes aggregating Rs. 4,500 were paid by a sowcar named Unkashunka Davy, the note missed the previous day being one amongst the number. These were entered in the scroll receipt book in the handwriting of the prisoner. On the 16th May, Messrs. DeBeaux and Co. wrote to the Secretary of the Bank wishing to know why the note for 100 rupees was not acknowledged, and on receipt of this enquiries were instituted, and it was ascertained that it was one of the notes for Rs. 100, No. 24,938, paid to Unkashunka Davy had been abstracted, and the missing note, No. 33,861 received from De Beaux and Co., substituted. When the prisoner was questioned he replied that he received the notes to be placed to the credit of a private bill from a peon in the employ of the Bank, and further admitted having cashed the currency note No. 24,938 for 100 rupees on the 11th May at the Bank, and that he had received it the same morning from his father. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Messrs. Holmes, Haney, Best, and two natives. The case has been adjourned till to-morrow for further enquiry.—*Ibid.*

A COURT MARTIAL.

AT a District Court Martial, at Peshawur, on 8th May, Apothecary William Reid Cray, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, on the 20th March 1872, refused to obey the order of Surgeon Eugene Francis O'Leary, in medical charge of the regiment, and conveyed to him by Hospital Apprentice George Kirby, by which order he was directed to attend at the orderly room on that day. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be reduced to the bottom of the list of 1st class Apothecaries of the Subordinate Medical Department.

On this sentence Lord Napier of Magdala makes the following note: "Disapproved. Dr. Morgan considered Mr. Apothecary Gray unfit for duty, and desired him to remain quiet. He should not therefore have been ordered to the orderly room. Mr. Gray is reported to be of good character, and to have served during the Mutiny at the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow, and also in the Province of Oude. He will be released from arrest, and return to his duty, with a serious warning as to his future conduct."

INDIAN ARTILLERY ANNUITIES.

THE following are the names of the officers of the Bengal Artillery now in India who have applied to retire from the service:—Colonels Maxwell, Lewis, and Bouchier; Lieutenant-Colonels Voyley, Fooks, Bowie, Maister, Young, and Harrison; Captains, De Bude, Rybot, Simeon, Presant, Gillespie, Butt, Welsh, and Fitzroy. Of the nine field officers mentioned above there are four on the second list, so that only five out of the eighteen annuities set apart for field officers have been claimed in this country, leaving thirteen to be taken up at home, and it is doubtful whether so many will be found to avail themselves of the offer. Some of the junior Captains will most probably find that there are no vacancies available for them unless they are allowed to take those declined by the Second Captains, as none of that rank have applied in India. On looking at the list, it does not seem likely that more than six Colonels, six Lieutenant-Colonels, and five or six Captains will retire of those at present at home; and in that case the number of field officers will fall short of the annuities granted. The Madras and Bombay retirements will affect the Bengal promotions to Major-General. The senior Colonel belongs to Madras, and the next four to Bengal; so that at the most not more than one Colonel (E. B. Johnson, Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel) is likely to be promoted in the latter list. Supposing that the whole number are taken up, we anticipate that the juniors will be—Colonel Courtenay, Lieutenant-Colonel Frith, Captain Hume, and Second Captain Marshall.—*Pioneer.*

RETURNS OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES FOR 1871.

THE report of the Inspector-General of Registration, on the returns of Joint Stock Companies for 1871, informs us that seven new companies were registered during the year, with capitals amounting to Rs. 15,33,000, and four companies wound up, whose capital was Rs. 16,75,000. There are at present in existence sixty-five registered companies, whose united capital amounts to Rs. 7,27,69,000. From a comparative statement attached to the report, it appears that more than half the companies registered between 1857 and 1871 have been wound up. The only cases which have occurred in connection with the working of the Act, during the past year, are thus noticed by the Inspector-General. "In the case of the *Saravak Joinee Hindustan Trading and Banking Company, Limited*, it has been laid down by the Advocates-General of Bengal and the Punjab that a company which has been registered under one local Government cannot transfer its office to the jurisdiction of another local Government, "a part of India" under the Act being interpreted to mean a part subject to the same local Government."

"On inspecting the Registrar's office at the close of last year, I discovered that, following the practice of his predecessor, the Registrar was in the habit of charging fees for acts done by him in his official capacity, for which, as it seemed to me, no fee could legally be charged. Thus the law prescribes that certain documents shall from time to time be filed or recorded by the Registrar and in certain cases a fee is prescribed for such registration. But over and above this fee, I found that the Registrar was in the habit of taking a second fee for certifying that the record had been effected. As this procedure appeared to me to be illegal, referred the matter to the Advocate-General, and a copy of my letter and of his reply is herewith forwarded for the information of Government Babu Chandra Mohn Chattarji's predecessor in this office was the Registrar of the High Court on the Original Side, and there is, therefore, every excuse for his having followed that officer's practice without troubling himself to inquire into its legality. As it is, however, the fees under the Companies' Act are very high (twice as high as in England), while the necessity imposed by the law of registering certain of their documents is in itself sufficiently onerous without affording any plea for the illegal levy of unjust dues."

There were two other societies registered during the year, the Karen Education Society of Tonghoo, and the Calcutta Public Library.—*Englishman.*

THE RAISING OF SUBSCRIPTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

WE have in a former issue expressed our opinion that it is matter for regret that public subscriptions should be raised under official or quasi-officials patronage, when the object in view is a public memorial to a great man. Publicity enough is always given by the newspapers to the proposals of the promoters of such subscriptions; and those who are disposed to subscribe always know where to send their contributions; the intervention of the officers of Government therefore serves only to deprive the measures adopted of the spontaneous character which alone gives them any value. Natives, we know, are apt to consider that pressure is put upon them if the officers of Government tout for subscriptions; and what should be a voluntary offering becomes a tax which is unwillingly paid. We regret especially that such measures should have been adopted in the case of a memorial to Lord Mayo, a statesman whose personal character and untimely death commanded general esteem and sympathy; and who, while Viceroy, would unquestionably have set his face against official authority being exerted to persuade the public to contribute to a memorial to a public servant.—*Madras Mail.*

THE "INDIAN MIRROR" AND ENGLISHMEN.

THE *Indian Mirror* of Thursday has the following article:—

Just as we anticipated, the article in our issue of Monday last has created that violent suspicion of our loyalty and good-feeling towards the Government, which would induce the *Englishman*—if he only had the power—to do all manner of terrible things to us. Our language is "disloyal," it is "virulently insolent," and deserves "something more than mere animadversion" in our contemporary's columns. He tells us so very clearly the reason of his strong excitement, that the task of explanation becomes exceedingly easy to us.

In the article objected to the main purpose and endeavour is to impress upon our countrymen a lesson of forbearance towards those Europeans who were habitual detractors of the native race, who could speak or write of them only in malice and uncharitableness, and to whom native advancement was one of those evils included in the general design of Providence for the government of the universe, which was utterly inexplicable. We explained who these Europeans were, and we characterized them as "the most ignorant" and as "the lo and disreputable class of Europeans." These were the men, we said, from whom natives were to look for no sympathy of succour in their efforts at self-improvement, but jeers and insults and despicable insinuations instead, where open falsehoods would be dangerous and unsafe. We then said there was a better class of Europeans, who believed in the mission of England amongst us, and who did not express themselves opposed to native progress, provided it was managed within due bounds, and did not result in the immediate elevation of the native to an equality with the white-man. But we said there was a third-class of Europeans, "the most highly cultivated and the most expansive in their liberality and intelligence, that could contemplate without pain or uneasiness the spectacle of a long-oppressed and degenerate people being raised to an equality with themselves;" but these were few, and it was not our lot, or that of the world at large, to have many such men in each generation. Let any man, European or native, gainsay what we have said.

But the *Englishman* has found out that we have pointed to "the entire body of Europeans in India from the Viceroy down to the meanest loafer in the bazaar,"—as "a low and disreputable class." We hasten to correct the unfortunate misconception. We never meant to describe the entire body of Europeans in India as a low and villainous lot. We never intended to include the Viceroy among the meanest loafers in Loll Bazaar. Our object, *par excellence*, was to hold up to distinguished notice the conduct of the disreputable and comparatively unenlightened portion of the European community in India, whose presence is a real difficulty to the Government. It is these men who make a living by a systematic misrepresentation on the one hand of the intentions of British rulers towards the people of India, and on the other the feelings of the latter on any great and important occasion in which their rulers are deeply concerned. They hold their anomalous position, partly owing to misfortune, and partly owing to choice, and let the most rapid of their class declare whether we were right or wrong in recommending to our countrymen a spirit of charity in dealing with the extravagancies of which such people would be guilty. We went to the length of offering up a prayer for them, and, as was to be expected, our return is more abuse and persecution.

We trust the above explanation will suffice. But we cannot dismiss the subject without drawing our contemporary's attention to the concluding sentence of his article:—

"The *Mirror* heads his article 'A lesson of forbearance,' but the editor surely must have had considerable faith in British forbearance to give an insertion to anything so virulently insolent as this."

We do not remember ever having given provocation to "British forbearance," except perhaps it be the forbearance of the ignorant and inferior class of Europeans, whose rudeness and rancour we have begged our countrymen to treat with gentleness and forgiveness. It is therefore nonsense to say that we ventilate our disloyalty in the hope of impunity in that quarter. But our contemporary almost daily abuses a whole nation consisting of forty millions of human beings. He never misses an opportunity of visiting them with taunts and indignities, which should set on fire the blood of every man of those forty millions. Would he pursue the same courageous, if not magnanimous, conduct, if the Benglaees cultivated cow-hiding as a popular institution?

THE CARNATIC RAILWAY.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE Agent and Manager of the Carnatic Railway and the Consulting Engineer have submitted their views on the result of the experimental reduction of the train service on that railway, which it was decided on adopting for three months from the 1st January 1872 by the running of one train daily in each direction. The conclusions arrived at by the Agent are based on a comparison of the passenger traffic of the first quarters of 1872 with that of the first and third quarters of 1871. Mr. Fisher shows that in the first quarter of 1871 there was an increase of 1,106 in the number of passengers and a falling off of Rupees 128 in receipts as contrasted with results of the corresponding quarter of 1871; and a decrease of 4,983 and of Rupees 1,360 in receipts as compared with the operations of the third quarter of 1871. These results, the Agent considers, are conclusive as to the failure of the experiment; more especially when it is remembered that the traffic receipts on the railways in this Presidency are generally larger during the first than during the second half of the year. Mr. Fisher is of opinion that the marked increase of traffic during the third over the first quarter of 1871 is due to the establishment of through-booking arrangements, and that a further development of the traffic, which might reasonably have been expected, was hindered by the reduction of the train service in 1872. The Consulting Engineer dissents from these views on the ground that the through-booking arrangements, which he remarks did not come into operation until the last month of the third quarter of 1871, cannot produce any marked effect on the passenger traffic, which it undoubtedly does on the goods traffic. He points out that no less than Rupees 791 of the Rupees 1,171 by which the receipts of the third quarter of 1871 exceeded those of the first quarter of that year, were in the months of July and August, and by an analysis of the traffic operations of four years, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw Stewart shows, and the Government think satisfactorily, that so far as the Carnatic Railway is concerned the traffic receipts in the first half of a year being larger than in the second is due to the influx of travellers which usually takes place during the annual festival at Little Conjeveram in May and June. Adopting the ordinary method of comparing the results of one quarter with the corresponding quarter of the previous year the Consulting Engineer shows that while there was a falling off of Rs. 201 in the receipts during the first three months of 1871, there was a saving in the working expenses of Rs. 710, leaving a net saving of Rs. 509 due to the reduced train service, and being of opinion that the experiment has been decidedly successful, he strongly recommends the continuance of the arrangement for the present. In this view the Government concur, and request that a further report may be submitted of the result of the measure after the expiration of a period of six months from the 1st April last.

THE CALCUTTA AQUEDUCTS.

THE *Englishman* of Thursday makes the following remarks on a letter published by it on the previous day, and which we reprinted on Saturday:—Our correspondent "A Justice," in appraising the value of the aqueducts, looks at the matter from a too purely European point of view. The amount of convenience derived from them by the poorer classes of the native community was very great indeed, and of a kind which cannot be derived from the hydrants in anything like the same degree. Moreover, we believe that three-fourths of the waste of water at the hydrants arises from people performing under them ablutions which they formerly performed over the aqueducts; and it is not improbable that, had the latter been retained, one or two million gallons of filtered water might have been saved from this cause alone. The cost of repairs we admit to have been great; and it is quite intelligible that the retention or demolition of the aqueducts may have been a fair subject for consideration, but for the grave consideration of a mixed Committee, with a preponderance of the native element, not of Mr. Hogg alone. Our correspondent's suggestion about cattle troughs is a most valuable one; and we should be glad to see it taken up, but it will not be anything like a complete remedy for the loss of the aqueducts.

As to the superiority of the hose as a means of watering the roads, we are not sure that it is so indisputable as "A Justice" seems to think. As at present used, we are inclined to think the hose an almost unmitigated nuisance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Will you permit me briefly to reply to "A Justice" on the above subject? His arguments for the destruction of the aqueducts are, 1st, that they have long since been out of use; 2ndly, that they were primitive, costly, and inefficient; and 3rdly, that they became offensive as receptacles merely for rubbish, whilst their removal has tended to the ornamentation of the city by the establishment of footpaths.

To the first point I would reply that they never should have been put out of use, since they provided an easily accessible and necessary supply of water for the natives and for their cattle, and on the completion of the water-works these aquedcts could have been kept filled constantly, without expense, from the main; and although it may be true that, for the latter, "cattle troughs at certain intervals" would have answered the purpose, seeing that these troughs have not been constructed, except in one or two isolated cases, the hardship is clear. Further, I by no means admit that the present system of sloughing up the surface of the roads by high pressure hose-watering is an improvement upon the old system of mussuck-watering. Our roads are by the imperfection of the present system being rapidly destroyed.

2ndly, the aqueducts were primitive and unornamental, but surely that is not alone a sufficient argument for pulling them down. It would go hard with many things in Calcutta were that the rule. For many years had they proved an invaluable blessing to the town, and as an alternative reserve, in case of accident to the waterworks, they would still have served a most useful and necessary purpose. As I show, they could have been kept filled with pure water at little or no cost, and any offensive smell arising from their being used as rubbish heaps would have been thus prevented. Granting that they leaked. Do the stand posts not waste tons of water? Do the open tanks now kept filled from our mains not absorb also tons of filtered water daily by evaporation and absorption of the soil? That the aqueducts were inefficient has not been proved. In many respects, on the contrary, they were far more efficient for public use than pipes can ever be, because the water was instantly and constantly available, or could always have been kept so. And as to waste, again, what think you will be the waste by the multiplication of hydrants in every street for the purpose of road-watering from pipes?

The expense of repairing the aqueducts has been objected to, but the cost of pulling them down has not. Perhaps when it is known what this cost amounted to, the matter will present a different aspect. Recollect, also, that the destruction of the aqueducts involves an immediate expenditure for pipes of two lakhs of rupees.

True, the removal of the aqueducts has afforded extra width of paths; but while the abolition of the former has been attended with hardship to thousands of natives, the increased size of the latter has proved of *real* service to none.

As to the *ornamentation* of the city, let us make the town wholesome before we try to make it handsome. And I will run the risk even of being considered wanting in taste and appreciation of the beautiful, by asserting that I preferred to see the thin line of water running round our streets, and sparkling brightly in the sunlight, refreshing alike the eye and sense, to contemplating the ill-kept paths of half rolled *khoah* that we now rejoice in.

Then there is the one grand point that the destruction of the aqueducts was by the arbitrary order of some one or more individuals without the sanction of the trustees of public property, the Justices of Calcutta; and finally, that if the matter be passed over in silence, a precedent is established for a possible hereafter more hurtful waste, and disregard of authority. F. F. WYMAN.

June 12, 1872.

A RETURN just published shows that there are in the army, among the non-commissioned officers and men, 114,169 Episcopalian Protestants, 44,392 Roman Catholics, 16,304 Presbyterians, and 7,568 of other religious denominations—making a total of 183,024.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Ceylon paper writes of a wonderful rose tree growing on